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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* CALEDONIA ...	7,558	E. H. Gordon.....	24th May.
M.L. PERSIA.....	7,951	W. A. Wheler...	31st "
* EGYPT	7,917	G. L. Lansborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA..	7,558	E. H. Gordon ...	14th "
* ORIENTAL	5,784	F. N. Tillard.....	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th "
* MASSILIA.....	5,026	G. M. Montford..	5th July
M.L. ORIENTAL....	5,284	F. N. Tillard	12th "
" PENINSULAR..	5,287	T. Leigh	19th "
M.L. MASSILIA	5,026	G. M. Montford.	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 2 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th May, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a AUSTRIA.....	A. Fellner....	6569	23rd June
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Ghezzo.....	1469	16th July
a b MARIA VALERIE.....	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a TRIESTE	A. Mitis	6955	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE...	.....	4,235.....	23rd May

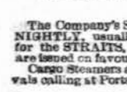
STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL.....	Faron Bretfeld	2,771....	23rd June, 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 92, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 5th May, 1902.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 3,281 tons, WILL SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 24th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
No. 13, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th May, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR.
Price Re 1. Postage, half-anna.
Printed at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 23rd May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th May at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY the 22nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 27th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 25th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st May, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN.....	6,363	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Blanc	31st July, 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Blanc, to sail on or about 28th May, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17
Examination and Certificate.....	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.
HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE.

The Celebrated "Cavendish" Cutlery in Ivory and "L'Africaine" Ivory Handles, Pocket Knives, Scissors and Cutlery of all kinds.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE

From the best London and Sheffield Houses, and of Guaranteed Quality.

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR TABLE USE.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :

V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.					Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to				Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.		15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8		36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4		36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0		37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12		38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8		38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5		39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2		39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0		40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14		41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13		42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13		42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13		43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14		44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15		45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1		46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4		47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8		48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12		49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1		50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6		51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12		52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3		53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11		54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4		56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13		57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7		58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 38, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY
BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,
ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

400 DAYS WIND TIMEPIECES.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

WE have pleasure in stating that we now import a PEN-DULUM REGULATOR CLOCK for fixing to a wall and which requires to be wound

ONCE IN 400 DAYS.

The movements are absolutely perfect, while special attention has been given to the casing of these very fine Clocks.

These Clocks will prove a great advantage in Law Courts, Messes, Clubs, Offices, Schools, Hospitals, Railway Stations, &c., as once placed in position they will not require any further attention for

400 DAYS.

Price, Rs. 90, Rs. 105, Rs. 115, and Rs. 120.

Every Clock before leaving our Establishment is thoroughly regulated. Satisfaction, therefore, is guaranteed.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING.

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS, LONDON

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sauerkraut in Glass Jars and Tins.

Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.

Ceps S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.

Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.

Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.

SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.

Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.

J. LEPELLETIER FRENCH BUTTER, in Tins.

Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Pasta assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.

Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.

Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thorough, Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

AS SATURDAY next, the 24th May, 1902, will be a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, the 15-25 Down Weekly LONAVLA EXPRESS TRAIN from Bombay will not run on that day but instead a special Express Train will run on FRIDAY, the 23rd May, 1902, to the following timing:—

	H. M.
Victoria Terminus	dep. 18-25
Neral	arr. 19-38
do	dep. 19-41
Khandalla	arr. 20-54
do	dep. 20-57
Lonavla	arr. 21-5

The Up Express from Lonavla will run as usual on Monday, the 26th May 1902.

H. C. RADFORD,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 21st May. 1902.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

ALL PIANOS IMPORTED BY US BEING

HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS

ARE MADE WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.

For lightness and elasticity of touch, perfect damping and pure singing sympathetic tone, the under damper action is the only kind to be relied upon for these qualities. Intending purchasers should see that they only get Pianos made with under damper actions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PIANOFORTES,
BY THE CELEBRATED MAKERS
C. BECHSTEIN,
LONDON & BERLIN,
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE-FABRIK STUTTGART
AND ONLY IMPORTERS OF THE
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.
(TRADE MARK.)
SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE D

For use on raw Hides and Skins, as an improved substitute for Salting, Sun Drying, &c.

PERMANENTLY PRESERVES Hides and Skins, without stain, both for baling and storing.
ARRESTS DECAY of Grain and Fibre in all stages, and destroys Odours.
PREVENTS the attacks of all Insects and Vermin.
IS NOT DETRIMENTAL to the ordinary processes of Fellmongering, Depilating, and Tanning.
LEATHER is improved through Hides and Skins treated with D, being rendered homogeneous in condition.

For Fuller Particulars apply to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £13,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £26,250,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... .. 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCUS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 Ans. Pkt. Re. 1-4 Per doz.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY. MONSOON RATES from 1st to 30th September. Apply to MANAGER.

ON VIEW.—Mr. James Stafford's Furniture, Piano, Ice Box, etc., at Sarzent House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder. TO BE SOLD on 23rd Inst.

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NOTICE.

DISTRICT RAJSAHI.

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIFF, 2ND COURT, MALDA.

Title Suit, No. 617 of 1901.

BIBI PUSHIA .....Plaintiff,

versus,

KABIL SAH FAKIR and others.....Defendants

PLAINTIFF has instituted the above Title Suit to recover possession of 3 Bighas of rent-free land situate in Mauza Chibari, Division and District Malda, bounded on the West by the Mango Garden of Mirza Madar Bux, deceased, on the South by the Mango Garden of Ghisu Sah Fakir and a ditch, on the North by the Daha Jhil, and on the East by the Government Patit Land. Persons interested in defending the suit are hereby required to appear on the 30th current before this Court and to file their written statements.

PARESH CHANDRA BANERJI,
Munsiff,

Malda, 2nd Munsiff's Court, the 3rd May, 1902.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent,

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,252½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,015
Commercial	10,000	100	100	nil	50
Bank of India.	15,000	3	75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank.	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr.ct.	£40 to£1
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£21½
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	2 dvd 10 pr	Rs. 345
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	1200	1,000	1,250	Yearly 125	1,260
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 8	475
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	1 v Rs 20	470
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	375
Bombay Cotton	1,500	125	125	Nil.	55
Breslue Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	200	200	200	2 dvd Rs 25	205
Broach City Press Co., Ld	300	300	200	Nil	475
Colaba	500	1,380	1,380	2 dvd Rs 15	310
East India	250	1,000	1,000	2 dvd Rs 15	1,400
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	2 dvd Rs 8	55
Fort	150	8,300	500	2 dvd Rs 20	750
French	300	500	500	2 dvd Rs 50	480
Harvey and Sabapathy Printing Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	2 dvd Rs 80	510
Khangaum	240	450	450	2 dvd Rs 30	472 1-2
Mercantile	600	125	125	2 dvd Rs 5	35
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	2 dvd Rs 50	427 1-2
Munsur M.	200	250	all	4 dvd Rs 50	227½
New Berar	10	500	500	2 dvd Rs 50	370
New Indian	90	125	125	2 dv Rs 10	157 1-2
Prince of Wales (Babapathy Bellary)	100	500	00	2 dvd Rs 30	380
Sassoon	500	500	70	30	42
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	1475
Sind	100	1,000	4,000	70	2500
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	400	2,000	750	20	140
Sikarl	37	200	all	1	2595
	...	000	—	Rs. 75	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcjolo	1,750	100	100	2 dv Rs 12½	220
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	85
Badham Plic	15,000	100	100	12 pr ct	155
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	2 dvd 450	6,725
Do. New Issue.	2,500	375	625	2 dvd 112½	1,710
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	6 pr. ct.	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	8 pr ct	
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	25	750
Deccan Paper Mills	1,200	500	500	Nil	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	2 dvd Rs 8	130
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	2 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	—	50
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	15,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	126
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	271
Kurrachee Landing	2500	500	300	0	137
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	2 dvd Rs 10	123
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	—	80
Oriental Govt. Securit. Life Insurance			0		
Phillips & Co. Ld.	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	129 x d
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	Nil	24
Scundy & Co	6,000	900		2 dvd Rs 16	450
Treasher & Co.	1,000	100	1,000	2 dvd Rs 15	20x d
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500		2 dvd Rs 12	575
Telephone Co.	1,500	100		2 dvd Rs 12	17
	1,500	231		1	25 3-4
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES				Half yearly.	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		125
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—	0	Nil	11
Berar, Manfg Co., Ld.	12,750	500	200	Nil	125
Bombay United	9	1,000	1,000	Nil	260
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	2 dvd Rs 30	430
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs 75	1,480 xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	11	445
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Connaught Mills	500	500	500	75	400
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	3871-2xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	2 dvd Rs 40	440
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	2 dvd Rs 20	540
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	275
Empress	3,100	500	500	Nil	2071
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	11,000	2 dvd Rs 20	370
Hindustan	875	1,000	11,000	Nil	340
Hinguaghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	400
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	975
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	2 dvd Rs 25	85
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	2 dvd Rs 25	290
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	2 dvd Rs 25	400
James Greaves, Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,100	500	500	Nil	290
Jewraj Ballos.	1,500	250	250	2 dvd 5	100
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	260
Khandesh	5,430	1,000	1,000	2 dvd Rs 20	320
Shatao Maculjee	7,500	1,500	1,000	2 dvd Rs 40	625
Leopold	1,000	1,000	1,000	2 dvd Rs 2	280
Lord Reay Mfg.	3,500	100	100	2 dvd Rs 5	120
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,415	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	335
Manockjee Petit	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,575
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	1,000	2 dvd 50	1,685
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	250	...	Nil	10
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	1,090	1,000	1,000	2 dvd Rs 45	1,425
New Great Eastern	4,000	250	250	Nil	90
Presidency Mills Co. (Ltd)	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	90
Queen Mills	742	1,	1,000	Nil	540
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Sassoon	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Shalapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	635
Sconderdas	500	1,000	1,000	2 dvd Rs 60	1,090x d
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	135
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Nil	20
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,918	250	250	Nil	157½
Standard Mills Co.	1,300	250	250	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	500	...	Nil	175
Saraogi and Alliance	2,000	500	500	10 dvd Rs 25	57½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	3,000	500	500	Nil	380
Union Mills Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Western India.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	—	2100	—	—	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New 4% Shares	—	210	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	100	00	—	Rs. 10	570
Tarpti Valley Ry. Co.	100	100	—	Rs. 6	422½

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th May 1902.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·768
Temperature of the Air	degrees 86·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·9
Dew Point	77·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·755
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 92·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·5
General Directions of wind.*	NNW, NNE, NE, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 263

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 20.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95 5-16 = plus 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£110 = do.
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£85 11-16 = plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London	23 3-4 = plus 1-16
Bar Silver in New York	51 3-8 = plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·21 unchanged
Berlin Cheques on London	20·49 = do.
Exchange on New York	4·87 1-8 = 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.	= unchanged
Short London Bills 2 3-4 "	= do.
" Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4 "	= do.

Copper Braziers £67-10.

Arrivals—Via, Flono, Imperatrix Danolly, and Lorenzo.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 17,000. Spot 5 1-32. Arrivals closed easier.

May.	May.-June.	July.-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
4·53	5·53	4·32	4·25	4·21
— 2	— 2	— 2	— 1	— 2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	3,000
Do. last year	12,000
Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Do. to Continent	10,000
Mid-Uplands	9 7-16 plus 1-16
Futures, month of Aug.	8·39 plus 5
Do. do. Dec.	7·37 plus 2
Cotton Total visible supply	2,790,000
" " of which is East Indian	183,000
" Stock in London	8,000
" quantity in sight	9,770,000

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 40. May-June. Sellers. Tone steady.

Linseed 56 5-8. May-June. Business done. Tone Firmer.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,990,000.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 20th May, 1902:—

Cotton	7,455 bales.
Wheat	23,621 cwts.
Linseed	12,073 "
Rapeseed	13,279 "
Gingelly seed	641 "
Poppyseed	6,294 "
Groundnuts	240 "
Castorseed	8,231 "
Rice	3,138 "
Myrabolams	2,837 "
Cottonseed	12,378 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.	
Bank T. T.	1s 3 7-8d
Bank Demand	1s 3 29-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 3-32d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 7-32d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-4
Marks 3 do do	137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	125
Shanghai 30 " "	166
Japan 30 " "	150
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.	
Cash	99-6
1st Settlement	99-5
2nd do.	99-4
Money Market:—Tone very easy.	
BANK RATE—	
Bank of England since 6th February	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 1st May	5 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 1st May	5 do.
Bank of Madras do. 1st May	7 do.

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone firm.

Ready	... ...	10 2
Forward		

Rapeseed.—Tone Dull.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready		6 5
Do.	Forward	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready		6 13
do	Forward	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready		7 9
do.	Forward	

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready		8 9
Forward	... ...	

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready		
Forward	... ...	28

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	170	163	158	25 May.
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	180	174	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	180	174	...	do.
Belati (M.-G.)	192	186	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	181	...	do.
Dhamangam, Poolgaum.	195	189	...	do.
Oomra good staple	...	197	...	do.
Akola M.-G.				
Khamgaon do.	...	190	185	do.
Karanja do.				
Broach do.	226	222	219	do.
Bhownugger H.-G.	...	...	181	182 do.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	217	223	... do.
Westerns	...	...	195	do.
Compta M. G.	...	216	222	do.

COTTON—Tone quiet.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 11-16
Bar Silver	23 3-4

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., to-day, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern; Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	10	7	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	4	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	3	3	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4		17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1		4
G Mahim and Worli	1		4
Water Division	0		0
Non-Residential and Unknown	0		0
Hospital	0		9
Total	29	20	86
Total plague deaths to date	113,790	97,656	
Same date last year	48	34	949

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 17th May, as compared with the statement of the 10th May:—

LIABILITIES	May 10. Rs.	May 17. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000	75,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,55,919	50,94,347
Public Deposits at Branches	58,66,905	62,65,587
Other Deposits	5,22,81,748	5,22,61,263
Post Bills	9,322	68,796
Credits undrawn	27,04,624	27,09,022
Rs.	8,31,12,589	8,38,93,917
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,05,17,779	1,06,97,434
Other authorised Securities	10,42,853	9,13,653
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	93,66,221	96,38,356
Loans do. do. do.	1,5 1,26,092	1,45,07,166
Bills discounted and purchased	2,76,66,393	2,78,63,086
Dead Stock	3,83,918	3,83,931
Stamps and Stationery	32,194	32,221
Balances with other Banks	2,03,983	4,24,401
Cash	1,87,74,156	1,94,12,219
	Rs. 8,31,12, 589	8,38,93,917

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1902-03	16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 17th May 1902	1,819,268
3 Balance to be remitted from 18th May 1902 to 31st March 1903	14,680,732

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ELLIS—CHITTY—May 20, at our lady of Mount Carmel Chapel, Fort, Bombay, by the Rev. Father A Heggdin, S J, John Stanley Howard Ellis, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Police, eldest son of John Alexander S Ellis late of the Indian Medical Service, and now Sub Registrar, C our Allahabad, and eldest grandson of Major Harry George F Smith, Bengal Retired List, to Alice Georgiana Chitty, eldest daughter of Mrs Ellen Chitty, Esher, Surrey.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

Hauson—May 11, at Pollibetta, the wife of T N Hearseys Forest Department, prematurely of a son (Charles Douglas) who lived only three hours.

RAWLINSON—May 15, at Mussoorie, the wife of C O Hanlson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a son.

DEATH.

COLLINSON—May 1, at Little Haven, Ealing, Major-Genera Collinson, Royal Engineers, in his 81st year.

CONN—May 15, at Nellore, from a blow dealt with a stick by a Mahomedan fanatic, Russell, the dearly beloved second son of Charlotte Ada and Daniel Conn, aged 15 years and 4 months.

BARKER—May 14, at Jubbulpore, after a long and painful illness, Captain James Barker, I M S, Retired List, late Civil Surgeon, Punjab, aged 57 years, 4 months and 10 days.

O'BRIEN—March 31, at Mian Mir Robert Robbie, the beloved son of Major T O'Brien (retired), M W Service, aged 32 years 6 months and 22 days.

KEMP'S LIST.

ECZEMA OINTMENT.

For the relief and cure of ECZEMA and similar eruptions of the skin.

Prescribed by an eminent LONDON SPECIALIST and cures have been effected by this application that have resisted all the ordinary remedies.

Rs. 1-8 per pot.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 1-45m., 11-25s. Low water, 4-42m., 5-21s.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

Badham Pile and Company, annual meeting, 4-30 p.m.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Somali entered the docks on Tuesday, and the s. s. Lord Kelvin left the docks same day.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Imperator and the s. s. Mirzola entered the docks on Tuesday and the s. s. Parramatta left the docks yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Maria Valerie will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. tomorrow, the 23rd inst.,—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. Hiroshima Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m., on Saturday the 24th inst.

THE PEEROO MAHOMED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Under instructions from the trustees for debenture-holders of the Peeroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited, Messrs. Meneese and Company, auctioneers, put up to sale the mill yesterday afternoon at Haines Road, opposite the race course. Mr. Nanu of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, solicitors, was present on behalf of the trustees. The bid commenced at Rs. 3,00,000 and ultimately rose to Rs. 5,25,000 at which the mill was knocked down to Messrs. Chhoi, Kooka, and Company.

S. P. C. A. PRIZE ESSAY SCHEME.—Amongst the successful competitors from all the local schools for the prize essays under the auspices of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Mr. Homi Rustomjee Billimoria of the new matriculation class has come out first, and is consequently entitled to the prize of Rs. 50 awarded by Rai Hirabai, widow of the late lamented Jamsetji Nasserwanji Petit.

FATAL FALL.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, conducted an inquest yesterday at the Morgue, touching the death of Vandanna Bowji, a muccadum, at the Hongkong Mill. The deceased was about 50 years old and was much addicted to drinking. He lived on the second story of a Chawl on Arthur Road. He returned home intoxicated on Monday night last. He was missed from the house early next morning and was found lying unconscious in a gully close by. He had fallen from the window of his bed-room and died subsequently from the effects of the fall. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

UTTERING COUNTERFEIT COINS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Binning, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mita Mobanjee was charged with fraudulently delivering five counterfeit rupees to Bai Bhagubai, the keeper of a firewood depot, intending thereby to commit fraud. On the 16th and 17th inst., accused went to the complainant with two false rupees and got them changed. On the 18th inst., complainant tendered the four rupees to her wood supplier, who said they were false. A report was made to the police, and as the accused came to change another rupee on the 19th inst., he was arrested. The five rupees were examined at the mint and were found to be spurious. The accused was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty presided at a sitting at the court yesterday.

RE JUGALDAS DAMODAR PATEL.

Mr. Starling, for any opposing creditor, said, on the last Court day he obtained a rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his petition should not be dismissed on the ground that he was not a resident of Bombay. Mr. Starling said he had also opposed the insolvent's application for an interim order. He said his client had undertaken not to arrest the insolvent, and now did not wish to proceed with the rule, and agreed to the insolvent being granted an interim order.

Mr. Young, for the insolvent, asked for the rule to be discharged with costs.

Mr. Starling objected, remarking that the rule could be dealt with at the hearing.

Mr. Manker, who said he represented a creditor for Rs. 40,000, applied for the hearing of the question of jurisdiction to stand over till the petition came on for hearing, and considered the rule might stand over till the same date.

Mr. Young said his client had shown he was a resident of Bombay for two years, and therefore was clearly entitled to apply for the protection of the court. He had been charged with fraud but now the opposing creditor did not dare to proceed on with the matter.

Mr. Justice Batty directed that the matter should stand over; discharged the rule reserving costs and granted an interim order for three months.

RE BALA TOOKERAM KOTEWAL.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, was granted usual interim order; with leave to amend the schedule, and to serve notices.

RE GORDHANDAS MEGJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, was granted leave to amend the schedule.

RE GIRDHALAL TULSIDASS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, was granted leave to serve notices, and an interim order for two months.

RE LAWRENCE NORMAN LINSDALE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, was granted leave to serve notices, and an extension of the interim order for one month.

RE MAHOMED ENOS MOOLADINA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, was granted leave to serve notices.

RE ARDESHIR NUSSERWANJI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia was granted leave to serve notices on a creditor, and given an adjournment of the hearing for two months.

RE DARASHAH BEJONJI SURTI.

The Insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for an interim order. The application was opposed by Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of a creditor, and refused.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharge:—Nanabhoy Ramchunder and others, Gopaljee Kanji, Mohedeen Mohomed Velji Kuberi Maganlal Nursidas, Henry James Hayter, Dharamsi Damoodar, Rowji Balai, Oodavji Baoji and another, and Poonjee Jeia Lohar and another.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday, when Mr. James Macdonald presided, and there were also present Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, H. G. Gell, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Messrs. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail, and S. D. Khote.

NOT DELIVERED WITHIN CONTRACT TIME.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—I have the honour to state that under the contract entered into with Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji and Company for the supply of meters, sluice valves and cast-iron pipes the supply should have been completed in five months, that is on 20th October 1901. The supply was not however completed till the 24th January 1902, the contractors stating that the delay was due to the London Firm with whom they had placed the order, having asked for certain further information in connection with meters and sluice valves before putting the work in hand, owing to which the articles could not be delivered within the contract period. As the Water Engineer states that the Municipality was not put to any loss by the delay, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the contract period being extended to the 24th January

For the Hot Weather,
For the Monsoon,
For Travelling.

YOU MUST HAVE

PURE WOOL CL THING

If you are to live in
COMFORT and SAFETY.

SHODDY soon wears out.
COTTON MIXTURES strike cold and fever ensues.

We Guarantee all our manufactures o be
ABSOLUTELY PURE,
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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1902.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

A REMARKABLE feature of the Bombay Forest Administration Reports of the past year, 1900-1901 (1st July to 30th June), just published, is that they have all been considerably curtailed in accordance with orders issued by Lord Curzon—a feature which, it is hoped, will be steadily maintained in future reports. There appears to be no direct head to the Bombay Forest Department just now. From the four circles in the Bombay Presidency emanate four different reports, all independent of each other; and each separately reviewed by the different Divisional Commissioners. Mr. Wroughton is the writer of the Central Circle Report, Mr. Talbot of the Southern Circle, Mr. Desai of the Northern Circle and Mr. W. G. Betham of the Sind Circle. These reports all bear testimony to the zeal and energy displayed by all the officers concerned; but in spite of the praiseworthy efforts of the officers the aftermath of famine and plague has continued to make its mark on the financial results. Although the receipts show a slight improvement over those of the previous year, the surplus for the year under review is only six and a quarter lakhs which is about seven and a half lakhs less than it was ten years ago. The Central Circle which comprise such districts as Poona, Nagar, Khandesh, Nasik, Satara and Sholapur showed a deficit of four and a quarter lakhs of rupees last year, while this year the deficit is reduced to Rs. 87,269. The surplus, a lakh and three-quarters, of the Northern Circle comprising Guzerat and Thana, is about double of what it was last year, but this increase appears to be due to the large sales of teak trees in areas outside Forest limits. Wherever teak exists in Thana it is the property of Government and every year seemingly a certain proportion of the trees are cut down and sold to contractors, the Forest Department claiming the revenue. But for these sales the forest receipts in the Northern Circle would have been extremely low. In the Panch Mahals the teak trees are reported to have all died from the drought of 1899-1900. The Southern Circle contains the Kanara forests, said to be the finest in India, and the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kolaba. The area of Reserved and Protected Forests here aggregate 5,298 square miles, and the surplus amounts to three and three-quarters lakhs of rupees or one anna nine pies per acre per annum. There is abundant scope for the development of the resources of forests in Kanara, and now that drought appears to have disappeared, doubtless receipts will rise to a higher level in a year or two than they have done during the past few years. In 1894-95 we see from the report the Southern Circle net revenue was seven and a quarter lakhs.

But the most remarkable feature of all is the comparatively high value from a purely commercial point of view of the Sind Forests. From the figure before us, the net receipts of the past year which are Rs. 36,000 short of the year before, are about one and a quarter lakhs or three annas per acre per annum, reckoning the total area of forest in Sind at 1072 square miles. The general impression appears to be that Sind is almost a treeless tract, but the above figures quickly dispel that idea and prove that the forests in that Province are comparatively very valuable to the State. It appears from the report that the forests in Sind lie along both the banks of the Indus and are annually submerged, and that they suffer considerably from erosion. So swiftly in fact does erosion take place that no time appears to be allowed to save the timber on the bank from being carried away in the stream. The Deputy Conservator states that he tried a scheme, which acted successfully, of clearing the banks to the depth of sixty feet of all growth in anticipation of erosion, but even this, according to Mr. Giles, the Commissioner, is not likely to be of any permanent good. Engineers apparently can do nothing to obstruct this erosion which is so disastrous to the forests in Sind, as evidenced by the efforts made this year to save Dehra Ghazi Khan, a military station beyond the northern limit of Sind, which is fast being wiped out. As usual the efforts made to suppress fires in all the circles are reported in detail, but nowhere except in Sind were the results very satisfactory. In this Province no extra expenditure was incurred and only a few hundred acres suffered from fire. In the Southern and Northern Circles where elaborate measures were taken to protect the closed forests especially, expenditure varies to a considerable extent. For instance in North Kanara 14,971 acres were burnt out of a total of 254,478 acres attempted to be protected, the cost of protection amounting to Rs. 7,330. In one of the districts of Thana on the other hand, where an area of almost equivalent to that in North Kanara was attempted to be protected, 16,098 acres were burnt, the total cost of protection amounting to only Rs. 359. Efforts to protect the Tansa catchment area in South Thana, a tract of about 33 square miles, from fire were seemingly very successful. In the Central Circle a larger number of animals were impounded for grazing in the closed forests than in the previous year. And this attracted the notice of Mr. Cumine the Commissioner, who remarks "sixty thousand bullocks impounded must represent one would imagine a good deal of irritation." He adds that he turned up the report of 1890-891, to see if things have altered much in the last ten years, and he found that in that year the number was 138,065, so he says things are much better. In the Northern and Sind Circle impounding of cattle were less than in the previous year, but there is an increase in the Southern Circle in the Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur Districts, due mainly to the influx of large numbers of goat and sheep, which the forest officers strongly object to, as they are the greatest enemies of the forest. It is observed however that in the pasture land of the Sholapur District, which are managed by the Revenue Department, Mr. Maconochie, the Collector, has admitted these animals to graze. Mr. Lely in forwarding the Northern Circle Report rather finds fault with forest officers for not making experiments in the planting of new trees which might, he says, turn out of value in the market. Probably the officers will be able to defend themselves against this imputation. It is observed, however, that a large nursery has just been started at Manjri near Poona, for raising plants to transplant in the denuded Deccan uplands, the outlay on which during the year was Rs. 6122, and probably experimental planting of new species was conducted in this nursery. Over 200,000 plants of 17 species are reported as having been available for planting out in the forests. The rolling plains of the Deccan ought, at this rate, to be soon restocked with growth and the results in the future in this direction will be watched with interest. The inadequate expenditure on communications in the Central Circle attracted Mr. Cumine's attention and he says :—"This year a ten pound note would have about covered it; and this is not merely a transient result of the late famine: for on looking back ten years, I find the sum then spent was only two ten pound notes." The Government review of the several administration reports is not published with them, but we feel sure that when it appears it will not omit to record the good work done by all the officers of the Department, who, as remarked by Mr. Lely, "generally served Government ably and well."

PEACE PROSPECTS.

IN face of the news conveyed by Reuter's Pretoria telegram and the observations of Mr. Chamberlain last week end, we are forced to the conclusion that the prospects of peace have become somewhat less hopeful. The Orange colonists are said to be determined to stand out for independence. It is needless to say they will not get it. They might have remained Free Staters to this day had they not been unwise enough to throw in their lot with the Transvaalers. Had they remained neutral, the work of destroying the republic further north would have been much easier, and our task would have been accomplished long ago. Although, originally, we had no quarrel with them, they chose to assist the enemy and were well to the front in the invasion of our territory. The two republics had an agreement to stand by each other in case of attack. They were not attacked. Yet President Steyn told his people that the agreement was they should stand by the Transvaal in case of war. "Faithfully and honourably fulfil its obligations towards the South African Republic in accordance with the alliance between the two States whatever may be the consequences," were Mr. Steyn's words. And on the strength of that they were eager aggressors. It is possible to sympathise with them in their unhappy position, but they are no more entitled to especial consideration than their neighbours, and only less culpable than the revolted Burghers. Government has shown itself willing to be generous, but as Mr. Chamberlain assured the great meeting at Birmingham last week, the mistake of Majuba Hill is not to be repeated, and Government will not swerve from its intentions. The majority, and doubtless the most intelligent members, of the delegation at Vereeniging are in favour of accepting our terms, and their commandoes will almost inevitably follow their lead; but while the Orange River colonists and other irreconcileables remain out, the work of attrition, that is the process of extermination must proceed. Mr. Chamberlain said that although he was hopeful of a successful issue of the negotiations, he was not sanguine. Reuter's Pretoria correspondent goes further and says the refractory element is believed to be so strong as to render the conclusion of peace, on the terms already discussed, very doubtful.

M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU.

THE announcement that M. Waldeck-Rousseau has resigned the French Premiership is not quite a surprise. This capable public servant who has been described as the one strong man in France, undertook the formation of a cabinet three years ago, when the country was distracted by the Dreyfus agitation, and during the first few months of the new Ministry's term of office the retrial of Captain Dreyfus and his subsequent pardon took place. M. Waldeck-Rousseau assumed office at a great crisis, but his Government has established a record for stability among the Ministries of the Third Republic. The policy of the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet both at home and abroad has been firm and reasonable, and so far as outsiders can judge has been little influenced by the gusts of passion which periodically sweep over French politics. His foreign policy has, indeed, contributed to greatly strengthen the position of France before the world, and the effect of his administration upon the country is sufficiently indicated by the overwhelming majority with which his supporters were returned at the recent elections. The success of the Ministry at the polls has, in fact, given M. Waldeck-Rousseau his justification for putting into execution his desire to resign. He undertook a thankless task as a duty, and having accomplished it with a success that three years ago seemed impossible, he is prepared to make way for another Minister. France however, can ill afford to spare the man who has guided her affairs so well since he took them in hand. M. Waldeck-Rousseau is wealthy enough, to be independent of ministerial office, his acceptance of which involved a sacrifice of an income at the bar estimated at £10,000 a year. It is stated that his resignation of the premiership is more than a formal act to give President Loubet a free hand in the construction of the new cabinet, and that the late premier has aims on the Presidency. If that be correct, it seems almost as certain as anything can be, that M. Waldeck-Rousseau will be President Loubet's successor.

CUBA.

THE direct armed interposition of the United States in the struggle against Spanish domination brought Cuba into close association with the United States Government. That is the euphemistic manner in which the taking over of Cuba by the States after, the mimic war between Spain and America, has been officially explained. Somehow or other the States Government committed itself to the restoration of Cuba's independence, greatly to the chagrin of the Expansionists. In February last year, a constitution was adopted after three months deliberation. The island was to have a republican form of Government with a president, a vice-president, a Senate and a House of Representatives. The States legislature passed a law authorising the President of the United States to make over the Government of the island as soon as Cuba should undertake to make no treaty with any foreign power endangering its independence, to contract no debt for which the current revenue would not suffice, to concede to the United States Government a right of intervention, and also to grant to it the use of naval stations. Last June Cuba accepted the conditions but it was not until eight months later that a president and vice-president were elected. Senor Estrada Palma was chosen president and Senor Estevez, vice-president. It was, we take it, essentially in accord with American ideas of good taste, to let the ceremony of granting to Cuba her very much restricted independence run concurrently with the Spanish coronation celebrations. The American Governor hauled down the States' banner, and then he and the American Officers sailed away. No doubt their confreres in the Philippines would be glad to do likewise, but it is too late. The people pursued a less tactful policy than those of Cuba, greatly to the regret of many Americans, and annexation became inevitable.

DURING last month orders were placed with English makers for automobiles to the extent of £1,000,000. A motor car mail service has been established between Liverpool and Manchester.

TURKEY'S finances continue to be chaotic. Russia claims payment of £T350,000, due to damages sustained during the Russo-Turkish War, a quarter of a century ago. As it is, the debt recently collected by France was only met by drawing upon the funds of the bondholders to the extent of £T40,000—a raid which the London Council declare must be the last of its kind. Additional revenue, however, must be forthcoming from somewhere, unless, indeed, the impossible alternative of abolishing corruption be considered.

THE English gentleman reported as having been murdered in the garden of his house at Tetuan, Morocco, was a brother of Mr. C. W. Allcock, Secretary to the Surrey County Cricket Club, and also brother to Mrs. J. Francis Taylor, whose husband if so well identified with Dr. Karl Peters, the eminent explorer. The deceased gentleman was ever a roamer, and had travelled all over the world. Therefore, no surprise was felt if he was not heard of for months at a stretch. But the news of his tragic end—supposed to be due to somere ligious fanatic—has come as a terrible blow to his relatives.

AN interesting incident is recalled by an evening contemporary. A few years ago two Eton boys raided the wild boars' den at Windsor, and, armed only with iron-pointed sticks, succeeded in killing a boar. When the fact became known inquiry was made, and the culprits acknowledged their guilt to the headmaster. The late Queen, when asked what punishment should be inflicted, would not hear of their being punished, and declared that she was proud of such brave boys. Both justified the Queen's estimate of their courage; they served in South Africa, where one gave his life for his country.

A LEADING feature of the Cork Exhibition, is the Fine Art Gallery, in which a loan collection, some 500 in number, is arranged. Several English municipalities have lent pictures from their municipal galleries, including Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Oldham, Preston, and Southport. The Borough Council of Hackney has lent the portrait, which was painted for its Town Hall, of the late Lord Chief Justice, who, as Sir Charles Russell, represented the borough in Parliament. A second portrait of Lord Russell of Killowen, painted by Sargent, will also be on view.

AN electric trolley omnibus line is to be constructed between Bunnen, Gersau, Vitznau, and Weggis, on the Lake of Lucerne. The motor-omnibus will be fitted with pneumatic tyres, and will run on the high roads without rails, deriving its power from an aerial electric cable. There is but one trolley omnibus line in existence at present. This is between Koningstein, Halten, and Konigsbrunen. The omnibuses on this line carry 21 persons each, and have a speed of 12 kilometres. They can pass each other on the road with the greatest ease.

IN Italy the Government has found it necessary to state that the Army is not disaffected, and the word "revolution" seems to be one of the most commonly used in Parliamentary debates. England is said to have agreed to Italy's proposed forward move in Tripoli. Spain is quiet, save for the meat famine, which has led to a temporary abolition of duties upon that class of commodities. In Austria the Liberal Catholic movement has won fresh laurels by the promotion of Professor Ehrhard, from Vienna to Freiburg, expressly on account of his advanced view of Catholicism in the twentieth century.

ACCORDING to a Californian paper a patriarch who resides about twenty miles from San Francisco, named Francis Cobb, who was born in Clerkenwell about 1793 is still hale and hearty, is in full possession of his senses, and can see to thread a needle. Lately the venerable gentleman was lent by a neighbour a copy of a recent issue of "The Times," with a reprint from its columns of the corresponding day of 1802. The old man rather startled the folks about him when he had scanned a paragraph with the exclamation. "Why, I distinctly remember reading this when I was a little boy—one hundred years ago!"

THERE seems to be an unfortunate certainty of something approaching a water famine in the east of Scotland this summer, unless there is a prompt and at present unlooked for considerable increase in the rainfall in the district. Last year Edinburgh had a tolerably severe experience of water scarcity, but in the coming summer it is likely to be a much more serious matter, as even now the reserve of water in the reservoirs is some three hundred million gallons below what it was a year ago. The drought in the drainage area has been quite exceptional, and has affected many of the smaller towns, as well as Edinburgh. The prospect of the wants of Edinburgh being relieved from the Talla water scheme is quite out of the question for some years at least.

APROPOS of a recent hat case, in which a King Messenger was awarded costs for the loss of his hat in a Bond-street hairdresser's establishment, Mr. Harry Furniss, who is contributing a series of articles to provincial papers on "London Laughter," re-tells the story of how the secrets of the Berlin Conferences in 1878 were obtained by "The Times" representative. A clerk of the Conference in the pay of the correspondent dined every night at a certain cafe. He spoke to no one, looked at no one, but after hanging up his hat devoted himself to his meal and an evening paper. At the same time another man (the correspondent) did exactly the same thing. They were evidently strangers, but they were both well known and well watched. The trick was so simple a Sherlock Holmes would have been baffled to discover it. These stranger's hats were on adjoining pegs; the correspondent took the clerk's with the secret documents hid in the lining, and the clerk took the correspondent's. This little juggling was continued night after night, and was never discovered.

MARIE ANTOINETTE.

GIRL WIFE: AND QUEEN.

STUDENTS of French history must be presumed to be familiar with the Comte de Mercy-Argenteau's Letters, written during the years 1770—1780 to the Empress Marie Therese, and published many years ago by the keepers of the Austrian Imperial Archives. But to the general public they are entirely new, and their appearance in this excellent English translation is sincerely to be welcomed. Florimond, Comte de Mercy-Argenteau, was Austrian Ambassador to the Court of Versailles for twenty-four years (1766—1790). His very special duty from 1770 to 1780, when the Empress died, was to keep watch over young Marie Antoinette in her French home, to act as her guide, philosopher, and friend, and to keep her mother, the Empress, regularly and minutely informed—by secret messenger, of course, for "all letters entrusted to the post were opened," and in gorgeous Versailles every keyhole had its eye and ear. Marie Antoinette was a sacrifice on the altar of political expediency. To checkmate Frederick of Prussia was the purpose of her marriage with the heir of Austria's hereditary enemies, the Bourbons. She was fourteen years and six months old when she became the wife of the Dauphin, a heavy, dull, imbecile youth, the future Louis XVI. The emptiness, frivolity, selfishness, cruelty, viciousness of life at Versailles are constantly revealed in these letters. Its ennui, and the laborious nothings invented to relieve it, are appalling. There were more happiness in a year's life of the poorest flower-girl in London town than in the entire existence of a Louis Quinze Court lady amidst all her soulless grandeur, her paltry intrigues and her high play. A pathetic figure is the little Dauphin Marie Antoinette's in the Dubarry crew: "she was childishly idle, pleasure loving, fond of babies and dogs, of riding donkeys, and of playing games, swayed by a kind word, and heedless of ceremony. She was truthful, sincere, and proudly honest—virtues that handicapped her even more heavily than her failings in her endeavour to win 'the liking of the corrupt Court of France.'"

LOUIS XVI.

Louis, too, was a "donkey." But in his girl wife's hand he showed some symptoms of docility. Writing to the Empress soon after Marie's marriage he tells how she prevented the Dauphin from over-eating himself, how "she ordered away all the dishes of the kind" (pastry) that a few days earlier had given him a fit of indigestion. "The Dauphin smiled, and took this mark of attention very well." The future Louis XVI. ate until he grew torpid. But he drank very little. As the translator justly observes, "The Bourbon voracity was increased and encouraged by the custom of dining in public, for the populace watched with the admiration of respect the immense capacity of their monarchs," who were stimulated accordingly. The orgies of Louis XV.'s reign had their fitting conclusion in the sordid scenes that accompanied and followed the King's death, of smallpox, in May, 1774. The letters of Marie Antoinette's guardian picture these scenes for us. We catch a glimpse of the Princes (the Comte d'Artois and the Comte de Province, the Dauphin's brothers) standing outside the dying King's chamber, each with his watch in hand, "counting sixteen minutes," during which the Confessor is with his Majesty, and ready, of course, to take to fight the moment the breath was out of his body. In distant Paris the populace are coining cynically witty epitaphs for the King whom they despise and detest, and whose extravagances are provoking the first symptoms of the Revolution. On the morning of 9th May, "by order of the Dauphin" all are dressed and ready for the stampede. Was the extinction of Madame Campan's candle the signal they were waiting for? Louis XV. died in the afternoon of the 10th May. The Dauphin was now Louis XVI., and Marie Antoinette, now in her nineteenth year, was Queen of France. Gaily they galloped away from the infected palace. They dropped a few tears, but laughed at the Comtesse d'Artois' Savoyard-French. Soon the funeral procession went galloping to St. Denis, cursed on the way by howling rioters, who attributed to the extravagance of the Court the poverty, the spreading famine of the masses. Prudent Comte de Mercy-Argenteau writes: "I have advised that measures shall be taken to reduce the price of bread in Paris within forty-eight hours. The people say aloud that that look for this favour from the Queen, who is adored."

A FAT LOCKSMITH.

It was long since the Parisians had dubbed Louis a "fat locksmith." Other letters of Marie's recounting how the young Queen practised palace tactics (intrigue would be too strong a word) found their way into the Empress Theresa's hands. The empress writes to Mercy, "I am cut to the heart. What a style! What a manner of thought! It confirms my dread: she is rushing by great steps to her ruin, and she will be fortunate if in her fall she retains even the virtues of her rank." A letter of remonstrance from Marie Antoinette's brother, the Emperor Joseph II., never reached the young Queen's hands.

"You, my sister, to take upon yourself to displace ministers; you, to exile one to his estates; you to give departments to this or to that; you, to take measures to gain an action for another; you to create new offices; you, to meddle in the government of the French monarchy! . . . How do you dare to imagine that your advice or opinion can be of any use in any matter? . . . . You, an amiable young person, thinking only of frivolity, or your toilette, or your amusements, all day who never read and never hear sense talked for a quarter of an hour a month." Joseph visits Paris in the beginning of 1777, and his sister is perturbed at the prospect of his looking into her affairs. For, as Comte de Mercy-Argenteau tells us, it has suddenly dawned upon her that she is heavily in debt—through "bets," "gambling," and other dissipations. The Comte, her guardian, examines her accounts, and finds she is in debt to the extent of very nearly £20,000. He writes to the Empress:

"The Queen, a little surprised at finding her finances so much disorganized, felt how greatly she would be pinched in her current expenses, and she resolved (although with reluctance) to sound the King, and discover whether he would be disposed to take a portion of these debts upon himself. At the first words that the Queen uttered upon the subject, the King consented to pay the whole sum, without hesitation and with the best grace possible. He only asked a few months' delay, as he wished to pay this debt from his privy purse, without the intervention of any Minister."

Brother Joseph gave his beautiful young sister sound advice. (Don't let us forget that she was at least as much sinned against as sinning.) She was not to visit Paris. She was to give up gambling. She must live a simple, rustic life in her own Petit Trianon. And she must read every day something solid. She heroically read Hume's England. Joseph's reforms lasted a few months. After which the frivolous, spendthrift, selfish old order resumed its sway—hurrying on to red ruin and Revolution. Marie Antoinette's losses exceeded her gains. Faro was the game over which the Court went crazy. Of the gambling evenings in the Palace of Versailles the guardian wrote to the Empress:

"They have become tumultuous and unseemly; they give rise to altercations between those who keep the bank and those who play, to reproaches to the ladies of the Court upon their methods. There was a lively scene of this sort the other night between the Due de Fronsac and the Comtesse de Gramont [the exile in Madame du Barry's day of power]. It is impossible to hide such scandals, and they give rise to much mail-clous talk."

It was at this time, autumn of 1777, that the young Queen devised a new form of amusement. The regimental bands of the Swiss and French Guards should play in the Versailles Gardens, and all the world should be admitted. "In the midst of this throng," writes the guardian, "the Royal Family walk without attendants and almost in disguise."

This innovation gave rise to scandals, of which the Queen herself became the innocent victim. The illustrations deserve particular mention. The really fine portraits of Marie Antoinette, Louis XVI., Marie Therese, Joseph II., and the guardian himself are here reproduced for the first time from the originals in the possession of the present Comtesse de Mercy-Argenteau.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

REPULSE OF A BOER ATTACK.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

FREE STATERS WANT INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, MAY 20.

One hundred and twenty Boers attacked Aberdeen on the 18th inst., but were repulsed and Commandant Vanheerden was killed.

LONDON, MAY 20, 10-45 P.M.

Reuter (Pretoria), under to-day's date says, it is stated that the majority of the Transvaal delegates including the Government are in favour of peace, while the Free Staters excepting a few influential delegates desire independence. The latter element is believed to be so strong as to render the conclusion of peace, on the terms already discussed, very doubtful.

MR. SEDDON IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE END OF THE WAR

THE ONLY POSSIBLE CONCLUSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 21.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent in a cablegram from London yesterday, says that Mr. Seddon on arriving at Durban had a most enthusiastic reception.

Replying to addresses the Premier of New Zealand said that there was a perfect unanimity as to the only possible conclusion of the war, namely, unconditional surrender. He added that the Boers could safely rely on British generosity to a brave enemy.

Mr. Seddon visits Johannesburg before sailing from Capetown.

THE WEST INDIES DISASTER.

ANOTHER ERUPTION AT MARTINIQUE.

INHABITANTS FLEEING FOR THEIR LIVES.

LONDON, MAY 21.

A panic has taken place at Fort de France in Martinique, owing to an alarming increase in the activity of Mont Pelee volcano.

The inhabitants took refuge, on the ships in the harbour in their night clothes, and are fleeing to Guadaloupe.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA, MAY 21

The following Casualties are reported from South Africa :—

16th May at Riversdale. bone accidentally broken, Captain Chadfield, Cape Colonial Forces.

17th May at Wimburg, died from inflammation of the stomach, Acting Chaplain S. W. Stevens.

19th May at Alkmaar, accidentally killed, 2nd Lieutenant French Blake, 2nd East Kent Regiment.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S VISIT TO THE TSAR.

A CORDIAL WELCOME.

President Loubet, on board the French war ship Montcalm, has arrived at Cronstadt, where he was met by the Tsar who gave him a most hearty welcome.

They then proceeded together in the Imperial yacht to Peterhof, and thence to Tsarskoeselo (Krasnoe Selo).

A brilliant banquet took place last night in honor of President Loubet at Tsareskoeselo. The Tsar and President Loubet exchanged the most cordial toasts, each describing the other's country as a friend and ally.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

HONOURS FOR CHICHENG LOFENGLUH

The "Times" understands that Chicheng Lofenglun has received high office at the Peking Court at out the person of the Emperor. The position is one usually leading to substantive administrative appointments of the highest rank.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

The Ministers at Peking have decided to inform China that the argument that the indemnity is payable on the silver basis is untenable.

THE COMING CORONATION.

RECEPTION OF INDIAN PRINCES.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

During the visit of the Indian Princes to London for the Coronation, there will be a series of receptions at the India Office for which the great quadrangle is being floored over and will be transformed into a magnificent apartment.

It is officially stated that ten Powers are sending one warship each to the Coronation Naval Review.

Japan alone sends two ships.

INDIA AND THE CORONATION.

CELEBRATIONS ON JANUARY 1ST NEXT.

LONDON MAY 20.

It is announced that it has been decided that for the purpose of India, the Coronation Day will be celebrated not on June 26th 1902, but on January 1st 1903.

The Honours List to be published on June 26th will be the ordinary half yearly list which will appear during the present year on that day, but in future years on May 30th. There will be no further distribution of honours until January 1st 1903, when the list will contain all exceptional honours to be awarded in connection with the Coronation.

Similarly with the exception of the State Church services that will be held in India on the morning of June 26th, the official ceremonies in this country will take place not on that day, but on January 1st, 1903, when there will be public rejoicings not only at Delhi but throughout India.

It is not proposed to interfere with the liberty of such places or communities as have resolved or may resolve to celebrate the occasion on June 26th, but from every point of view it is desirable that there should be uniformity of action and that the coronation of the King-Emperor should be celebrated in India not twice over or in different places at different times, but as far as possible everywhere at the same time.

CALCUTTA MAY 21.

In view of the fact that Bombay and Madras are arranging to celebrate the Coronation, an informal meeting of representatives of the different communities called by the chairman of the Calcutta Corporation was held at the Town Hall on Tuesday, to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate the Coronation here. After considerable discussion it was decided that owing to the event falling in the monsoon, and Calcutta at that time being practically empty, it would be difficult to organize any suitable demonstration or illumination here. Finally it was decided to postpone the function to the cold weather, and in the meantime ask H. E. the Viceroy to fix a date.

INDIA AND THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

LONDON, MAY 21,

The report that India intends to impose a heavy countervailing duty on sugar for the purpose of preventing the flooding of India prior to the enforcement of the convention, is causing excitement in the German trade.

INDIA BILLS.

Tenders are invited for one million sterling of India Bills to replace a like amount payable on the 31st inst.

The Bills will be for one thousand, five thousand and ten thousand pounds.

The result will be announced on the 29th inst.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

INCREASING CONSUMPTION OF TEA.

The Board of Trade returns show that the consumption of tea in Great Britain in 1900 exceeded six pounds per head per annum as compared with five pounds in 1886. The proportion is about 3 1-2 Indian, 2 1-4 Ceylon, and 1-3 China.

The Chinese imports continue to diminish relatively and absolutely.

THE SHAH IN EUROPE.

The Shah has arrived in Rome.

HONORS FOR SOMALILAND.

SERVICES.

Captain McNeill has been awarded the Distinguished Services Order for services in Somaliland.

THE ROCHAMBEAU STATUE AT WASHINGTON.

The French ironclad Gaulois has arrived at Annapolis to attend the inauguration of the statue to Marshal Rochambeau at Washington.

THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

Senor Palma was yesterday inaugurated President of the Republic of Cuba amid great rejoicings.

The American Governor, Mr. Wood, hauled the Stars and Stripes down with his own hand, and then sailed away for America with all the American officials.

SERVIAN AFFAIRS.

An Irade due to Russian intervention has been promulgated, authorising the consecration of M. Firmilian as Servian Bishop of Uskub.

THE ATTACK ON THE GOVERNOR OF VILNA.

The attack on the Governor of Vilna is considered to be undoubtedly political.

H H. AGA KHAN.

H. H. Aga Khan has arrived in London from Bombay.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

Essex has beaten Kent by an innings and 126 runs. Yorkshire has beaten Lancashire by an innings and 23 runs.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. W. B. Cracknall, C.M.G., formerly Judge at Zanzibar.

[Mr. W. B. Cracknall, C.M.G., was born in 1850, and was educated at Uppingham School. He became a barrister-at-law in 1870, came to India in 1877, practised in Calcutta till 1878, and was then appointed as Vice-Consul in Zanzibar in 1881. He became Consul in 1891 and a member of the African Protectorate Council in 1896. He was appointed Judge at Zanzibar in 1897. He retired in 1901.

LORD HOPETOUN'S RESIGNATION.

WHAT IT COSTS TO BE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 21.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent in a cablegram dated yesterday states :—The "Times" Melbourne correspondent states that the Earl of Hopetoun has already lost £25,000 by expenses involved in the Governer-Generalship, exclusive of his previous losses as Governor of Victoria.

SCOTSMEN AND THE KILT.

PROTEST AGAINST ITS ABOLITION.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 21.

The General Council of the Scottish Association in London representing 10,000 Scots, strongly protests against the proposed abolition of the kilt, and declares that it is likely to injure recruiting for Scottish regiments.

SUN SPOTS AND VOLCANIC ACTIVITY

SIR NORMAN LOCKYER'S THEORY.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables :—Sir Norman Lockyer notes that the volcanic eruptions in the West Indies are coincident with a well defined sunspot minimum, confirming the experience of 1867, and giving further support to the theory of the existence of a connection between solar and seismic activity.

ROBBERIES IN BELGAUM.

BELGAUM, MAY 21.

No clue has as yet been obtained to any of the numerous dacoities and robberies that have from time to time taken place in the city and surrounding country. Last night, with a bright moon overhead, and with numerous carriages to and from the club on account of a ball, the iron postal letter pillar which stands only a stonescast from the Station Hospital was detached from the base with heavy battering and carried bodily away. The police have reported that they have not been able to obtain the slightest clue.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON.

COLOMBO, MAY 21.

Rear-Admiral C. Drury, the next Commander of the East India Squadron, is due in Colombo in the third week in July.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDER.

BETTER COMFORTS FOR DRAFTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA MAY 21.

In view to mitigating the effects of the present great heat on the drafts in connection with the trooping arrangements between India and South Africa, the Commander-in-Chief has authorised a reduction in the number of menassigned to each compartment in railway trains, also the supply of ice.

A NEW GRANT TO OFFICERS.

A grant of one hundred rupees per mensem for two months, also free passage by rail for horse or bicycle, is sanctioned to in lieu of existing allowances to British Officers appointed as instructors of central classes for training native N.-C. Officers and men as assistant instructors Army Signalling.

THE VOLUNTEER CONTINGENT.

A REPRESENTATIVE BODY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

An interesting nominal roll of the members of the Indian Volunteer Coronation Contingent has been prepared by Major Macdermott, adjutant of the corps. It shows that seven are planters, four are railway guards, three station masters seventeen follow such callings as those of firemen, fitters, artificers, electricians and engineers, twenty are clerks, three follow the calling of press reader, bookkeepers and draftsman, six are traders and merchants, five are railway police or preventive officers, and four are telegraphists. There are also sanitary and salt inspectors, municipal officers, a sub-assistant of telegraphs and an assistant surgeon.

Twenty-two members of the corps are holders of long service medals, two possess South African medals, one earned with Lumsden's Horse and the other with Thorneycrofts Mounted Infantry. There are also holders of the Chitral medal, the Indian Mutiny medal, the Abyssinian medal, the Burma medal and the Tirah medal in several cases with clasps.

ESCAPE OF A BOER PRISONER.

Arthur Collin Meyer, a Boer prisoner of war, when on the way to the Paroler's camp at Bhim Tal, escaped from the non-commissioned officer who was conducting him by rail, near Kitcha road on the Bareilly, Katgodam line. He is of middle height with grey hair and had in his possession some Kruger coins and a watch stolen from the N.-C. O. he was travelling with.

The Government have decided that Boer prisoners committing civil offences are amenable to the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts of law.

ESCAPED BOER PRISONER RECAPTURED.

SIMLA, MAY 21.

The Boer prisoner Meyer, who escaped on the way to Bhim Thal, has been recaptured.

EFFECT OF HEAT ON PLAGUE.

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN DEATHS.

The great heat is having its usual effect on the plague mortality which is now dropping rapidly in Northern India and the Punjab. Last week's returns show 5,453 deaths against 9,192 in the previous seven days, while the weekly total for the whole of India has fallen from 11,612 to 7,003. The virulence of the malady also appears to be abating. To-day's returns showing considerably diminished proportion of deaths as regards seizures. The most marked example of this is in Lahore district, where only 547 deaths occured last week, though there were no less than 1,164 seizures.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The despatch to England by private steamer has been sanctioned of certain details unavoidably prevented from proceeding by hired transports.

A slight reduction has been sanctioned in size of buildings authorised for European troops in single men's barracks in the plains.

RESIGNATION OF M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU.

LONDON MAY 20.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau has resigned the French Premiership for the purpose of leaving President Loubet a free hand to form a Cabinet from the new Chamber.

It is stated that M. Waldeck-Rousseau will retire from active politics with a view to his candidature for the Presidency.

FRANCE'S STRONG MAN.

M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU.

Of M. Waldeck-Rousseau the wise and brave Prime Minister, whose steady hand has guided France so well, Mr. J. E. Woolacott wrote a year ago :—If England knew more of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the satisfaction felt in this country at his restoration to health would be even greater than it is. France owes a heavy debt of gratitude to the man who accepted the responsibilities of office at a time of storm and peril, and we too have in the French Premier a friend who has been vilely abused for his good feeling towards ourselves.

The recent assault on the French Prime Minister at Havre, which resulted in slight injury to Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau, is the outcome of the campaign of calumny conducted by the gutter journalists of Paris. It is quite natural to find that the pockets of the assailant contained copies of Nationalist pamphlets, and of those fearsome journals the "Libre Parole" and the "Intransigeant." Considering the excitable temperament of the people to whom they appeal, the wonder is, the inflammatory newspapers of France do not bring about a harvest of political assassination. The reptile journals are particularly bitter against the present Prime Minister, because of his utter indifference to their diatribes and insults.

HOW HIS CABINET WAS FORMED.

The circumstances which led up to the formation of M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Cabinet were peculiar. The blow that demolished M. Loubet's head-gear at Auteuil resulted in the downfall of the Depuy Ministry, and the overthrow of M. Depuy rendered M. Waldeck-Rousseau's advent possible.

On the Sunday following the Auteuil assault the President of the Republic attended the race for the Grand Prix at Longchamps. The garrison of Paris and all the available police in the capital also attended or lined the route from the Elysee to the course. M. Loubet, as he sat in his tribune, protected by Republican Guards with fixed bayonets, gazed on a military display of horse and foot that suggested the prospect of imminent revolution. The sun shone here on the splendid costumes of dainty Parisiennes, there on the helmets of cavalry or the bayonets of pious-pious.

M. Loubet was heartily cheered on the course, but on the following day the Ministry was hooted in the Chamber. From all sides came energetic protests against the display of force at Longchamps, and the conduct of the police toward peaceful citizens. The Chamber declined to vote confidence in M. Charles Depuy and his colleagues, and the Ministers accordingly left their seats and proceeded to the Elysee to tender their resignations.

A MINISTERIAL DEADLOCK.

Who would succeed M. Dupuy as President of the Council of Ministers? Various eminent politicians were invited to form a Cabinet. Day after day passed and no Ministry was forthcoming. At length it was officially announced that M. Waldeck-Rousseau had formed a Government, and that the list included General de Galliffet as Minister of War, and M. Millerand, the Socialist leader, as Minister of Commerce.

These two appointments were received with a gasp by Paris. General de Galliffet's part in the executions following the Commune had led to his execration by extremists, and Millerand's opinions were held in detestation by the bourgeoisie.

Yet both appointments were amply justified by events.

What but the highest sense of duty could have induced M. Waldeck-Rousseau to take office at such a time! Marchand had just returned from Fashoda and the Sfax, with the tragic figure of Dreyfus on board, was steaming towards the shores of France. Insubordination prevailed in the higher ranks of the army, and the foes of the Republic regarded the outlook with sinister hope.

M Waldeck-Rousseau knew full well that storms lay before the ship of State. He knew, too, that he would be assailed by unscrupulous politicians and venomous scribes.

A GENUINE PATRIOT.

A man of wealth, with a great practice at the Bar, he had little personal inducement to undertake the dangerous and thankless task which lay at hand.

But undertake it he did, and with a firmness and determination that cowed the malcontents, both military and civil.

When the new Ministry faced the Chamber it was violently assailed. M. Waldeck-Rousseau boldly declared that his Ministry was a Ministry of Republican Defence. France had seen soldiers forgetting the law of silence and allowing it to be believed that the army settled political affairs. The Ministry, however, would insist on respect for all judicial decrees, and that was why he had demanded the co-operation of the Minister of War.

General de Galliffet soon justified his reputation. Insubordination in high places was firmly repressed. A general, who called on the veteran to protest against being sent to the German frontier, met with a frigid reception. "I will go," he said at length, "because it is a post of honour." "You will go," growled the old fire-eater, "because I order it."

It was prophesied that the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry would not last two months. It has lasted nearly two years. It saw the trial, sentence, and pardon of Alfred Dreyfus. It lived through the great Exhibition of 1900, and it has again and again routed, with heavy slaughter, its enemies in the Chamber.

TENACITY AND PLUCK.

But with all his tenacity and pluck, M. Waldeck Rousseau must feel the heavy strain of his endless Parliamentary battles. It is good to see him stand in the tribune calm and resolute, facing a yelling mob of relentless enemies. In his demeanour there is that which suggests the cool-blooded and determined Anglo-Saxon, with a profound contempt for hysterical outbursts.

The French Premier does not conform to the laws of fashion in dress. In the Chamber he usually wears a dark suit, with a short, workmanlike jacket. He is a worker at politics, as he was at the Bar.

It is said that M. Waldeck-Rousseau's practice at the Bar was worth from £10,000 to £15,000 a year. He has appeard in many celebrated cases. In the Panama trial he defended Eiffel and he represented young Lebaudy when his family sought for the appointment of a guardian.

The Premier was one of Gambetta's lieutenants. He is a keen sympathiser with the aspiration of labour, and to his efforts the trade-union legislation of 1884 was largely due.

When the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry first faced the Chamber, a speaker of the Left strenuously urged the Government to save France from the Military Terror. How M. Waldeck-Rousseau and his colleagues responded to this appeal is now a matter of history.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

HOPEFUL SIGNS.

London, May 3.—Mr. Chamberlain states that one-third of those who fled from Johannesburg at the beginning of the war have returned to the Rand.

The "Daily Express" states that no more Boer prisoners are to leave South Africa.

London, May 4.—Mr. Steyn has communicated with his wife, who is at present in Holland, requesting her to return with her children to South Africa.

THE IRISH GUARDS.

BLESSING THE COLORS.

London, May 3rd.—King Edward has invited the Right Rev. Robert Brindle, Provost of the Roman Cathedral, Westminster, to bless the colors of the Irish Guards on June 24th.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

RECALCITRANT TROOPS.

Eight hundred men of the Suey regiment have been transferred to the remotest provinces for refusing to fire on the rioters at Moscow. A detachment of marine infantry at St. Petersburg has been similarly punished for refusing to help to repress the student disturbances.

NEW LINE FROM AMERICA TO AUSTRALIA.

The Deutsch-Australische Dampfschiffs Gesellschaft (German-Australian line), of Hamburg has to decided to start a steamship line from Hamburg New York, via Antwerp.

The Company also intends to run steamers from New York to Australia, via Capetown and Port Elizabeth.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

THE PREMIER AND THE CLERGY.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau's object in sending out the circular in reference to clerical interference in the elections was to secure freedom of election in connection with the holding of the second ballots.

AFFAIRS AT MALTA.

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION.

Signor Mizzi asks for the abandonment of the free choice of language in Malta, and demands that Italian shall be obligatory.

The Legislative Council has adjourned, pending the receipt of instruction from Mr. Chamberlain.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON IN COLOMBO.

THE S.-W. monsoon burst in Colombo about 8-30 a. m., this morning, when a universal thundercap sounded, and a good deal of rain fell between 8-0 and 9-0. A powerful south-west breeze is now blowing on Galle Face, and reckoning the little monsoon to have burst on April 18th, the big monsoon has followed punctually—a month later, as usual—all but two days.—Ceylon Observer May 16.

THE FAR EAST.

THE KWANGSI REBELLION.

A CHECK TO THE REBELS.

THE Wuchow correspondent of the "Hong Kong Daily Telegraph" writing on April 10, states :—Since my last there has been nothing of special interest to mention. Refugees are still pouring in and the local boarding houses are all full. Troops still continue to pass through here on their way to Nanning, which city by the way is still quite safe. The rebels, according to reports to hand, are guarding all approaches to the city with a firm hand, and in a way Nan-ning is practically cut off from the outside world. Sorties are sometimes made by the garrison, but with the little or no effect. It is, however, reported here that the Imperial troops are to rush the rebel positions when sufficient reinforcements arrive. The inhabitants are waiting for the eventful day. Business, as I stated in my last, is still at a standstill, no goods of any description having been sent up from here to the disturbed districts. Cargo boats are lying idle in the stream, whilst large consignments of foreign goods, chiefly yarn, piece-goods, and haberdashery and textile fabrics are snugly packed in the godowns. The rebellion has had one good effect, It has aroused the local military officials here to a sense of duty. The garrison has been increased and instead of the usual flint lock muskets, the braves are now armed with Mauser rifles. Drilling goes on every day on the patch of flat ground behind the Consulate, and I must say that these braves have learned more in two weeks than their whole time in the so-called army. Next week the authorities are going to test certain field and machine guns, and I have been told that a European has been engaged in Canton to superintend the "show." I have not had the opportunity of getting the name of the gentleman in question but shall do my utmost.

A despatch dated April 28th states :—Since the capture of one of their leaders, Hung Yung Seng, duly reported in your columns of 21st April, the rebels seem to have had a check. Since their defeat at the foot of the Wuching hills, they have made themselves very scare, and only occasional sniping takes place. Nan-ning seems to be quite safe now. The troops sent from Canton and who passed through here on their way up have effected a junction with the garrison at Nan-ning. Two small encounters took place with the rebels, but no very great harm was done on either side.

Trade is assuming something like its former aspect. A few cargo-boats have ventured to leave this port for Nan-ning, and as nothing has been heard of them it is presumed that they have safely reached their destination. The European gentleman who was supposed to come from Canton to superintend the working of the field and machine guns, duly arrived, but was not a European at all. He is a pure Celestial, but has donned European garb. The gentleman in question had been sometime an Artillery Officer in one of the regiments up North, but had gone to Canton on the commencement of hostilities between the Boxers and the various Powers. He gained his knowledge of artillery while serving in the European drilled army of the late LiHungChang At any rate, we only heard occasional booming of heavy guns and the continuous crack of the Maxims for about two hours. No one was allowed to witness the "experiment," only the officials and about fifty braves, who I am told are to be the future artillerists. I have also been told that the Authorities, instead of having in lieu of electric search lights, have erected no less than six towers and have had acetylene search lights placed on them. These lights command a radius of about 3 miles, and are useful in a way to detect the movements of the rebels in the night, if not to altogether scare them. I have also been informed that a missionary fixed these lights for them.

The "China Mail" writes :—There is no evidence that the present rebellion in Kwangsi is antidynastic. The rebels are mere robbers, wish, so far as we have been able to ascertain, no leader of note at their head. Their object seems to be plunder rather than empire, and one who is nearer the scene of disturbance than we are writes : 'I doubt the ability of any leader to prevent them committing the crime of indiscriminate slaughter.' It seems that the rebels have a large supply of modern rifles and smokeless powder, and it is alleged that these were obtained from native troops of the French army at a place two days' march over the border from Lungchow This may be true, but we doubt it. If it were true, the French authorities will see to it that supplies are stopped. Anything more dangerous than a Chinese rabble well armed can hardly be conceived.

We have heard it stated that the present disorder in Kwangsi remotely connected with Sun Yat-sen's agitation for reform in China. We should be sorry to hear that so patriotic a Chinaman as Sun Yat-sen has any connection whatsoever with an army of marauders which indulges in the inhuman sacrifice of life reported from the West River region. Reforms in Western countries have sometimes been achieved after a preliminary carnival of crime; but those outbursts of popular frenzy have invariably had in them elements that are altogether lacking in Chinese uprisings, and leaderless, without any purposeful policy, it is easy to foretell the collapse of the Kwangsi rebellion, if such it may be called. The senseless devastation of a district, the destruction of property and crops and the ruthless murder of women and children can have only one end. Having no means of replenishing resources the rebel band must either break up or push their depredations into the more populous districts of South China, and, then if the Government is powerless to defeat the rebels, the people themselves will organize means of defence which will result in the wholesale destruction of these disturbers of the peace.

We hope the Chinese reformers who are desirous of improving the government of the country and the condition of their compatriots will hold aloof from the Kwangsi rebellion. If this movement is persevered in, it may induce the French, in self-defence, to march an army across the border to do the work which the Chinese Government is unable to accomplish. This would be the lesser of two evils; but is it what the reformers want? We do not think it is, and therefore we counsel them to carry on their agitation on constitutional lines, and to seek the attainment of the reforms they advocate by means of moral suasion, education and loyalty to the Christian percepts they profess.

THE RESIGNATION OF LORD HOPETOUN.

ALLEGED FEDERAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

APROPOS of the recently announced resignation o Lord Hopetoun, Governor-General of Australia, the following remarks of the "Perth Morning Herald" are of interest :—That an excess of revenue leads to extravagance is being exemplified almost daily in the political life of the Commonwealth and of the State of Western Australia. The latest instance is furnished by the Federal House of Representatives in voting an additional £10,000 to the Governor-General for the current year. The arguments advanced by the Government in favour of the grant were that His Excellency had incurred very heavy expenditure in connection with the inauguration of the Common wealth and the Royal visit, and that he was under the disadvantage of having to maintain two establishments—one in Sydney and the other in Melbourne. So far as the last argument is concerned, the necessity for maintaining two establishments will be just as great in the future, until the Federal capital is founded, as it has been in the past. The Federal capital is not likely to be habitable for some years to come, and it is to be feared that the action of the present Parliament in granting the Governor an extra £10,000 for the current year will be regarded as a precedent.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECT

is worthy of more than passing notice. The constitution lays down that the salary of the Governor-General, until the Parliment otherwise provides, shall be £10,000. A second paragraph reads, "The salary of a Governor-General shall not be altered during his continuance in office. Of course it is argued that the extra £10,000 is a special grant and not an increase of salary, but it is clearly the equivalent of an increase in salary and is just what the paragraph quoted above was intended to prevent. The object of the farmers of the clause was as stated during the Adelaide conference, to hit the question of the salary of the Governor-General above that incessant nagging and criticism which has given rise to some of the most discreditable episodes in our political life." The tone of the debate in the House of Representatives on Thursday evening shows how necessary it was for the constitution to definitely determine the salary. One object of making the position and salary of a Governor thoroughly secure is that it should be impossible for a Ministry that might be hostile to him to cause him embarrassment; and it is equally important, from a constitutional point of view, that a Ministry should be prevented from carrying favour with a Governor by introducing bills providing for increases in his emoluments. As to

THE MERITS OF THE CASE

it is impossible to escape the conclusion that their abundant revenue has caused the Federal Government to embark upon a career of reckless extravagance When the constitution was framed it was thought that £10,000 was a very large salary for the Governor-General. It is noteworthy that it was the highest amount mentioned at any of the conferences, and at each an amendment to fix the salary at a lower figure was defeated by a more or less narrow majority. The President of the United States of America, who guides the destinies of 76,000,000 of people, and whose powers are much greater than those of the Governor-General of Australia, receives only £10,000 per annum, and the salary of the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada is also £10,000 per annum. Surely it is gross extravagance for a community of about four millions of people to give their Governor-General twice as much as is paid to the President of the United States or the Governor-General of Canada. It was pointed out by Mr. Barton that even if the extra salary—it is merely a subterfuge to call it by any other name—were granted, the Commonwealth would still be in the debt of the Governor-General. It is safe to say that no one desires that this should be the case, but what is desired is that the viceregal establishment should be maintained in a style in keeping with the

ASPIRATIONS OF A DEMOCRATIC COMMUNITY.

There is no reason for the Governor-General to entertain on such a scale as to exceed the salary originally fixed. That salary is provided by the people as a whole, whilst one particular class alone, benefits from the expenditure on Government-house functions. The tendency of the present Government of the Commonwealth towards extravagance in administration is becoming very marked and it is clear that unless something is done to check it federation will prove much more costly than was ever anticipated. The most effective check that presents itself is a reduction in revenue. and it is to be hoped that the Senate will keep this aspect of the case in view in dealing with the tariff.

MOTION IN THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT.

Melbourne, April 30th,—The Prime Minister moved that an appropriation be made for the services of a Bill connected with the establishment of the Governor-General. He would introduce the measure and move its second reading next day.

Clause 2 reads :—"To assist in defraying the expenses of the Governor-General's establishment there shall be paid to him out of the consolidated revenue fund for 1901 until the occupation of his residence at the seat of Government, and for one year thereafter, an allowance of £8,000 a year, and the consolidated revenue fund is hereby appropriated for that purpose."

Members of the Labour Party intended to offer strenuous opposition to the Bill. They state they have no objection to refunding to the Governor-General the amount spent in connection with the Royal visit, but they will not agree to the proposed annual allowance.—"Adelaide Observer."

THE CLAN MACLEAN IN A CYCLONE.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

DRIFTING FOR TEN DAYS.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, under Captain J. N. Gray, bound for London from Cochin with a general cargo, put into Bombay harbour early yesterday morning, for fresh coal and slight repairs, in consequence of damage sustained during cyclonic weather encountered about 200 miles from Guardafin She left Cochin on the afternoon of the 2nd instant and everything went well until in latitude 11°03 N. and 57 longitude East at noon on the 7th when strong S. S.-E. winds set in. At sunset the wind increased to a strong gale with very high sea. At midnight the wind was blowing with hurricane force and the sea breaking very heavily over the vessel At about 2 o'clock next morning the gale further increased with terrific squalls. There was a tremendous cross sea and the vessel laboured dangerously. At day light the sea was running so high that oil was poured on the waves with marked success. After this it was possible to rig a sea anchor with the ship's derrick, sail and kedge. This was done on the afternoon of the 9th and thereafter the action of the vessel was much easier and less water was taken on board. At midnight of the 9th the wind began to moderate and the sea gradually smoothed down. During the height of the gale a great quantity of water got in to the engine room stokehold and lower bunker which necessitated a great amount of manual labour. The vessel drifted for nearly ten days at the mercy of the storm. All hands on board without distinction worked very hard in pumping out the water from the engine room and lower bunker, until the morning of the 17th May when steam was got up and it was considered advisable to change the course of the vessel towards Bombay for coal, &c. The vessel arrived in port at about 4-20 a. m. yesterday.

The Hansa Line steamer Ehrenfels, which was reported by Reuter to have foundered, was observed by the Clan Maclean ahead of her. It is believed that she must have encountered the full force of the cyclone and foundered. She was under the command of Captain Grumburg who had a large experience of Indian waters. On Sunday the 18th instant at 1-20 p. m. a native coal trimmer jumped overboard from the Clan Maclean and was lost. The Clan Maclean will probably sail to-morrow.

CORONATION STONES.

THE stone or rock has exercised a peculiar fascination over men's minds for many a century. No metaphor has ever yet been found which is able to convey the general idea of permanence with so much force and emphasis as the rock. But further than this the charm so to speak which it carries with it, extends far beyond the region of mere metaphor, and, as everyone knows, the stone has come to be regarded as an object demanding the deepest reverence, awe, and even worship.

Royal stones are to be found in abundance. The majority of them in all probability driven their origin from the prevalence of the ideas we have already briefly indicated. On the one hand, a firm stable government was embodied in the very idea of kingship, so that the stone was selected almost of necessity to be one of the accompaniments of royalty. On the other hand, such was the regard, not to say reverence, invariably felt towards a royal person in the general thought of mankind, that the King speedily came to be surrounded with mysterious and almost divine atmosphere. From this point of view also it was only natural to connect the godlike monarch, as he was deemed with the stone which was considered to be no less heavenly in its origin. Consequently, by a natural process, the stone speedily came to be associated with the ceremonial inauguration of a new Sovereign.

Many nations possessed at one time a Coronation rite, usually entitled "Elevation." Sometimes it makes its appearance in the custom of "chairing" a new monarch or placing him upon the shields of his warriors. This was the case at the inauguration, for instance, of our own Saxon King Athelstan, who was "elevated" in this manner, and to an extent which appears strange, not to say alarming to our modern notions, for his nobles seemed to have had little or no hesitation whatsoever in tossing their new King up into the air! A portion of the inaugural ceremony consisted, however in placing the new monarch ceremonially upon some particular stone, which had come to be invested with a special sanctity in the popular estimation. It was the usual procedure to form a circle of some twelve larger stones, while in the centre there was placed one of considerably larger dimensions. This latter was employed as the royal seat, and its twelve inferior brethren were occupied by the chief nobility of the land, who also acted as a barrier between the person of the Sovereign and the general mass of the people outside.

All the Scandinavian kingdoms appear, at one time or another, to have contained some particular stone which was used on this great and important occasion. Sweden, for instance, boasted of the great "Mora" stone, near Upsala, which figured at the inauguration of King Erice IV. at the distant date of 1396. It consisted of a large mass of rock surmounting several similar masses, while around it there were ranged twelve great stones. Each new reign received a further distinction in the shape of a smaller stone, which bore the date and name of the Sovereign in question.

The three ancient divisions of Denmark, e.g., Jutland, Scania, and Zealand were also perpetuated by the existence of three different stones which were placed at Lunden, Leyra, and Viburg, respectively.

A similar practice may also be traced in Germany. In the interesting building so familiar to Continental travellers at the junction of the Rhine and the Lahn, which is known as the "Konigestuhl." In addition to the actual royal seat, stalls were placed within this building for the seven great Electors of the Holy Roman Empire, whose business it was to declare and confirm the new Emperor, by placing him upon the "Konigsstuhl," and thus enthroning him in the presence, so to speak, of all the Imperial States.

This custom is to be found still nearer home than Scandinavia or Germany, though it must be admitted that its existence within the British Isles can hardly fail to have been due to Norwegian influence. The Shetlands, the Hebrides, and the Isle of Man all furnish us with similar examples. The spot upon which the ancient Kings of Man were inaugurated with the great magnates of the land encircling them, is still called to this day Tinwald Hill (from Ting, the word used to denote the circle of stones).

More than one illustration of this interesting custom is to be found in Ireland, the stone being employed even at the election of inferior potentates such as the chieftains of various tribes. The family of the O'Neills possessed their own stone which occupied a hill near Belfast until such recent times as the year 1756, when it was removed to the shelter of that town and built into the wall of the Market House. When this building was taken down some years ago the stone was of course removed, and passed ultimately into the hands of a family hailing from Rathcarrick in County Sligo.

But it is in our own England that the stones of the deepest and most abiding interest are to be found. With the advent of another Coronation, people are beginning to wake up to the fact that Westminster Abbey is not alone, even in England, in the possession of a famous stone. In the old-fashioned market town of Kingston-on-Thames there stands hard by the Court-house, a most remarkable stone upon which at least seven and perhaps even more of our Anglo-Saxon monarchs were ceremonially inaugurated. The first of these was the Great Athelstan, and the last the no less heroic Edmund Ironside. From the date of the last-mentioned Sovereign, however, the Kingston stone seems to have passed somewhat into oblivion. It was ignored by Canut and the Danish Kings, and it received no better fate when the throne of England was ascended by the new Norman dynasty. Still, this stone can lay claim to a wonderful antiquity; and, thanks to the revival of reverence for historic relics within the last century, it has been cared for and treated in a manner worthy of its great past. The Kingston stone stands to-day upon a septagonal rock surrounded by a remarkably beautiful iron railing which has been designed so as to represent as far as possible the period in question. The septagonal stone points obviously to the seven kings crowned within the walls of the Royal Borough and this fact has been perpetuated still further by placing a penny of each of these monarchs beneath their respective names.

The Westminster or the Scottish stone, whichever name it be called, will however carry off the palm.

It has been described by a great writer as being the one primeval monument which binds the whole of our great and mighty empire together. We cannot trace the whole story, remarkable though it be, of its wanderings. According to tradition the head of the patriarch Jacob rested upon this stone during his vision of angels, Egypt, Spain Ireland, Scotland and now England, all of them lay claim to have been at one time or another, in the course of its length history, the proud possessor of this fateful stone "the Stone of Destiny" or the "Lia-fail," as it is variously described. It will suffice, however, to say here that all the evidence tends to prove that the Stone of Destiny was in reality of Scottish origin. It was found in the year 1202 by Edward I at the great Abbey of Scone, which had harboured it for many centuries. Here it had been used at Coronation after Coronation. It was the special privilege of the Earl of Fife for the time being to take his new Sovereign by the hand and place him solemnly upon this stone. This practice had continued, so it was alleged, from the distant days of King Kenneth (circa 834), who removed it from the royal castle of Dunstaffnage and placed it in the keeping of the monks of Scone. At one time there had been inscribed upon its surface, or attached in some way to the stone itself the following quaint piece of doggerel :—

Unless the fixed decrees of fate give way
The Scots shall govern and the sceptre sway-
Where'er this stone they find.
And its dread obey.

Edward ruthlessly seized upon the Lia-Fail, and removed it to Westminster Abbey. Here it has remained ever since, with the exception of one brief interval, when it was taken from the shelter of the Abbey across the way to Westminster Hall in order that it might figure at the inauguration of Oliver Cromwell as Lord High Protrector. Nothing could exceed the rage and the horror of the Scotch nation at the time of Edward's most unjustifiable robbery. Three centuries later, however, circumstances were completely changed. James V. of Scotland ascended the throne as James I. of England and with his coronation, and the placing of the Sovereign upon the fateful stone, the ancient prophecy of the Scotch nation was fulfilled to the very letter.

CAPTURED BY BRIGANDS.

MISS STONE TELLS HER STORY.

MISS STONE'S personal narrative of her six months' forced sojourn—and travels—with the brigands cannot fail to be of interest. Indeed, the interest has, we learn, extended to high places, for the King and the Prince of Wales have not only secured the first two copies that are printed of "The Sunday Magazine," for May (in which the opening chapters of the narrative will appear), but have given orders that the magazine shall be sent to them so long as the lady's story runs. From an advance proof of the article in question we learn that the leaders of the band which captured Miss Stone were of a higher stamp than the ordinary brigand; men, indeed, with influential connections in the outside world keeping them constantly informed of the progress of affairs there. At the time of her capture she had been staying at Bansko, one of her centres, and was returning to Salonica, with Mrs. Tsilka, afterwards her fellow prisoner, Mrs. Tsilka's husband, and some of her fellow workers.

The first warning that the party had of approaching peril was an unexpected change of route by their native guide, which Miss Stone admits made her a little uneasy, though otherwise the party appear to have been totally unsuspicious of any treachery. So they proceeded happily on their way, until they arrived at a spot where the trail was broken by a ford, "an admirable spot for an ambush. But we had passed it safely so many times before that none of us thought of danger. Suddenly we were startled by a shout, a command in Turkish, 'Halt'. . . . Before any of us could say a word, armed men were swarming about us on all sides, seeming to have sprung from the hillside. Dreading what might be their fate, the captives were hurried up the mountain out of the reach of rescue. Nor was their next experience likely to reassure them. On their way up, a poor Turkish traveller had chanced on them, and had been seized lest he should give the alarm. "Suddenly I heard rapidly approaching footsteps above us; then a cruel blow. The Turk whom the brigands had captured was driven past us, his arms pinioned behind him with a scarlet girdle. . . . With tense nerves and a terrible fear in our hearts we saw him driven across the little opening where we sat and into the thicket beyond. Here my eyes refused to follow. Alas that my ears could not also have been closed that I might not have heard the horrible dagger thrusts and the death cry that followed." Shortly after this Miss Stone learned that, with Mrs Tsilka she was to be separated from the rest of their party. Without explanation, without leave taking, they were borne away alone, further into the wilderness. At last they learned, from chance fragments of the brigands' conversation, the reason of their capture: "I did not hear the remark, but the answer was, 'Think how many liras.' This gave me my first inkling of the fact that we had been taken for ransom. Still I dared not believe that this was the case, for I was yet under the spell of the horrible fear that our captors would murder us as they had their first victim."

The brigands were in their way, not unkindly disposed to their prisoners, readily according them such little comforts as lay within their power to confer. One of them even presented Miss Stone with a bunch of wild flowers, a little attention which touched them and gave them hope that the men could not be bent on murdering them. Towards the end of their second night the reached their first resting place. Then followed try ing interview with the leaders of the bad the outcome of which was the fixing of the ladies' ransom at £25,000 with the alternative of their being shot. "A cloud of despair settled into our very souls. . . . It could not be raised. Why should they not kill us at once? So we talked with each other until our faith in God overcame the fearful forebodings and comforted us. It seemed impossible that the money should be raised in those few days, yet we clung to the hope that by some miracle the attempt might prove successful. . . . Eleven days passed; then our dread visitors came to us again, and we perceived instantly from their ominous manner that we might expect the worst. Briefly and gruffly they told us that our attempts to reach the world had failed. 'Your man in Banskt has done nothing,' they said. It was a bitter, bitter disappointment. Eleven days of our twenty had been lost. Our hopes dark, we felt that we were condemned and forgotten. Only nine days of life left to us?"

ADMIRAL ALEXIEF, Russian Governor-General of Port Arthur, has left there and is crossing Siberia on his way home, having been ordered to present himself before the St. Petersburg Government.

THE Court of King's Bench has upheld the decision of Mr. G. G. Kennedy, police magistrate at Greenwich and Woolwich, in refusing to grant a summons which would revive the penal clauses of the Catholic Emancipation Act against persons who were alleged to be Jesuits.

SOME time ago Mr. J. W Flynn, a member of the staff of "The Cork Examiner," left for the Canaries for the benefit of his health. A communication has been received in Cork from the Consul-General at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, stating that Mr. Flynn had disappeard. He arrived at the Hotel Santa Cruz on the afternoon of April 3rd dined there and engaged a bedroom. The following morning his bed, which evidently had been occupied was vacant, and all his luggage was in his room. No news has been since received of his whereabouts. The Foreign Office have been communicated with, and they have cabled for details.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

KING OSCAR AT DINARD.

A POET'S COMPETITION.

PARIS, MAY 2.

ALTHOUGH the fears of street disturbances to-day, during the elections, were probably greatly exaggerated, still friends of order rejoiced over the bad weather which prevailed during the first ballots. It rained the whole of Saturday and Sunday. The electors, who are after all in a fairly indifferent mood, were not likely to risk a ducking for the glory of the Patrie Francaise. The editors of Opposition papers made a pother about the Prefect of Police interdicting transparencies giving electoral returns in their office windows. He now explanis that he never intended to forbid them. Only if they drew a crowd and a row ensue they would be held civilly responsible for assault and battery or loss of life. As their object was to get up rows, this warning was more distasteful than interdiction of the transparencies. At the last General Election the Boulevards from the Rue Drouot to the Faubourg Poissonniere resembled a battlefield. This was due to the transparencies and harangues on balconies. One risked one's life for many hours, while results remained undecided, in going up or down the Rue Montmartre. Candidates for seats in the Chamber were more numerous than at any previous General Election. The average was 4½ for each seat. It appears that expenses are greatly kept down by the Act, so largely interpreted by the Fine Arts Department, to prevent professions of faith being stuck on monumental buildings. The bill-stickers are often driven to pasting their bills on the footways of streets. On rainy days this resource fails them. The average number of candidates in Paris was seven for each seat. But this competition seems feeble when one thinks of the over-crowding of the medical, engineering, legal, and artistic professions.

The "Libre Parole" complains that its editor, M. Drumont, has been tricked out of his seat at Algiers by the Government. There is a particle of truth—not more—in this assertion. The whole truth is not likely to be published by M. Drumont's friends, as it would show that the trickery was started by them. It was in this manner: The Anti-Semitic Municipal Council of Algiers, in order to make sure of M. Drumont's return, purchased electors' cards, and by this means more than half the electors of Algiers, who had taken the Municipal Council's dollars, were temporarily disenfranchised. The Council was careful not to purchase cards of persons belonging to the local Anti-Semitic organizations. The French Government was aware of this scheme from the outset, but delayed its counter thrust until the last moment. Suddenly, from Paris, the order came about a week before the election to dissolve the Municipal Council, and the Governor-General was instructed to appoint a Municipal Commission in its place pending new elections. At the same time notice was given that all electors' cards were cancelled, new cards being immediately issued. Thus the disenfranchised electors recovered their rights and kept their dollars, while the Anti-Semites were "tricked," as they put it, out of their dollar and out of their candidate.

The Progressists so far have come best out of the struggle, but not sufficiently so as to form a majority. No party has or probably will have a majority; but the Progressists will work with the Right rather than with the Radicals. With the Socialists they will have no dealings. They did not attempt to conquer Paris, where extremists only could succeed. France outside of Paris is "blue," the colour that prevailed at the end of the eighteenth century. Most of the Progressist rank and file retain their positions, and none of their leaders are among the killed or wounded. Aynard, the great Lyons banker, Doumer, Deschanel, Cochery, former Finance Minister, the Marquis de Dion, of automobile fame, Jonnart, Aynard's son-in-law and an Anti-Socialist magnate of the Pas de Calais, Krantz, Ribot, Poincare, Flourens, are elected. Flourens had the Portfolio for Foreign Affairs in the Goblet Cabinet at the time of the Schnebele affair. He went since on a mission to Russia at once for the French Government and a syndicate of collieries, and obtained a coaling contract from the Russian Admiralty. His mission discharged, he wrote a eulogistic biography of the late Czar, and covered all the Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses with compliments—well merited, no doubt. He is a son of Flourens the savant, and a son-in-law of the late Michel Chevalier, Cobden's friend. As an admirer of the Court of Russia, and a pioneer of the Franco-Russian alliance, a Progressist Cabinet maker might well ask him to replace M. Delcasse. I foresee that all Moderate Nationalists will gravitate towards the Progressists M.M. Syveton, Denys Cochin, Georges Berry, Millevoye, Ernest Roche, Flourens, and Bonvalot could not form a Government.

M. Bonvalot is "a man." The manhood that enabled him to cross Central Asia and Tibet to Indo-China is thrown away in the Chamber of Deputies. His fine qualities, equally with his defects, mark him out for individual enterprise and not for partnership. His personality is singularly strong. In an explorer or a colonist such a character commands success, but may be a course of failure in co-operative tasks, ideas, and notions, that start up in his brain as he thinks out problems, take possession of him and drive him on. He has a rare faculty of seeing his way clearly through difficulties that might daunt a less perspicuous man. Fertility of resource borders in Bonvalot on genius. He knows East Africa as thoroughly as Central Asia and the Irawaddy Valley. Some years ago he went on a mission to Abyssinia to secure the co-operation of Menelik for Marchand. Two other missions, one Franco-Russian, the other French, became his rivals and prevented his success. Prince Henri of Orleans belonged to one of them, and got seriously in his way. M. Bonvalot's task at home has been to reform by platform agitation, secondary instruction. French boys lose as much time in learning grammar and orthography as English boys in mastering antiquated systems of weights, measures, and currency. M. Bonvalot loses no opportunity to remind his countrymen that the French, before they became a nation of grammarians, carried all before them as crusaders, architects, seamen, and colonists. His influence at the Palais Bourbon will run in the colonial and educational directions. If he become Minister of Colonies, I should warn Mr. Chamberlain to look out. This new Deputy is a Burgundian, and of the warm, robust temper that came out so strongly in the Wars of the Dukes of Burgundy against the Kings of France. The publication of General de Galliffet's letter about the Rennes court-martial named to try Dreyfus had an effect on the elections. A man who goes on my errands tells me that he voted for Syveton against Mesureur, three years ago a partisan of the revision of the sentence on Dreyfus, because the Galliffet letter betrayed something louche or crooked. Most of his comrades for the same reason turned against Mesureur, who without exaggeration is one of the salt of the earth. My messenger, when I mentioned this fact, said, "What did we know of his character? We saw him and Syveton, and one seemed timid and the other spoke up. We preferred in view of the latter, the candidate who spoke up and glozed over nothing."

Another centenarian, Major Gauffreau-Lacroix, born in the year One of the last century, has gone to his rest at Cahors, where he long lived. He enlisted in a volunteers' regiment in 1823 to serve in Spain just for the sake of excitement. The French campaign, nominally led by the Duc d'Angoulieme, was to put down the Constitutionalist movement against Ferdinand VII. The first Algerian campaign came after the Spanish at an interval of six years and, Gauffreau-Lacroix was in it. He stayed in Algeria for eighteen years, all the time in active service, and served under Saint Arnaud, Canrobert, and Pellisier in the Crimea. His health broke down at the close of the Crimean War, and he retired with a major's pension, and that attached to the Rosette of the Legion of Honour. Marshal Canrobert, who came from the Lot, advised him to live there. He would enjoy a good climate and find food & wine cheap. So he went, and never regretted not having returned to Vire, his native place in Normandy. The old Major had an heroic vein. After the war of 1870, he ceased to wear his highly-prized rosette of the Legion of Honour and vowed that it should never adorn his breast until Strasburg and Metz reverted to France. When dying he asked for his best coat to be brought, and looking at its undecorated breast, said, with a sigh. "What hardships I incurred what dangers I ran to be able to wear the red rosette! And this is the thirty-second year I have had to go without it. Is France still France? Has she yet any blood in her veins?" The old Major directed in his will that the beloved rosette and cross should not be placed on his coffin at his funeral, but given whenever Metz and Strasburg come again into French hands to the oldest son of the Lot in active military service.

"M. Waldeck-Rousseau's coming resignation" has been announced as certain by the anti-Ministerial papers. He has little taste for office, but Sunday's elections furnish him no good reason for wishing to resign. The anti-Ministerial, or Progressist, block of Deputies seems formidable on the first blush. But the Ministry expect the second ballot will give them a larger majority than they had for the policy of Republican Defence. A number of Progressists may be expected in that event to come round to M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who would be glad to endow the Republic with institutions more in harmony with its principle, which is justice for all and not the mere penal justice of the prison and glaive. Parliamentary strife for Portfolios M. Waldeck-Rousseau hates. He is ambitious to make a name in history as a statesman, though sought by organizing the Republic on democratic lines to make it no longer a mere resonant name, but a living reality.

Speaking of the elections of Sunday to a rather pessimist friend, the Prime Minister remarked: "But I do not think him at all bad. The Nationalists have their staff, and no troops, and there is not save one, a single man of any Governmental experience in the former. There have been worse General Elections, and nothing that one side hoped for, or the other side apprehended, has come of them. They often made the task of governing difficult, and delayed necessary reforms, but there are excellent reasons for thinking the coming Chamber will continue to do this.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau no doubt had in his mind the elections of 1885 and those of the first ballot in 1889, when General Boulanger seemed likely to sweep the board. In 1885 M. Brisson, the Prime Minister, would allow no Governmental agencies to disturb what he considered the normal action of universal suffrage. The enemies of the Republic had therefore the fullest scope for their organizations. One of their excellent cards lay in the fund known as La Caisse Noire, which had been formed in the lifetime of the Comte de Chambord for his restoration. Its custodians after his death allowed the Comte de Paris to direct how it should be spent. He had very great talent and experience in the underground work of politics, though he wanted insight in choosing tools, and was often limited to the persons among whom he had grown up. With the £400,000 which the Caisse Noire and the Duchesse de Gallieri furnished, and the help of the Catholic organizations, he seemed almost to have his hand on the crown he longed to wear. The first ballot in October, 1882, hook the Republic to its centre. A monarchical victory had been reckoned on by all the Northern Courts and Cabinets of Europe, and so feared by the Italian Government that the Comte de Paris hastened to Italy to assure King Humbert of a continuance of the friendship for his family that had long existed between the Houses of Orleans and Savoy. He seemed on the eve of success as a Pretender at the religious marriage at the Chateau d'Eu of Prince Waldemar of Denmark and the Princess Marie d'Orleans of the Chartres branch. That event brought there Queen Louise of Denmark, and the greater part of her family came. The Empress of Russia had promised to attend, but drew back in consequence of better information from Paris. So confident were all that a marriage between the Duke of Clarence and the Princess Helena was spoken of at Eu as desirable for France and England. The second ballot, however, dissipated all the bright hopes entertained on one side and the fears and perplexities that harassed the other side. A Chamber came in that, passed the Dynastic Families Proscription Act. Lord Salisbury witnessed in October, 1885, the anticipated triumph of the Comte and Comtesse de Paris and their adherents. In the course of the next year he saw the former, with his eldest son, exiles in England, and the Comtesse sharing their banishment. Nearly all the old stagers of the Progressist party now back in their seats, voted the Proscription Act, and never repented doing so.

THE BAROTSE KING.

A GUEST AT THE CORONATION.

COLONEL COLIN HARDING, C.M.G., late Acting Administrator of North-West Rhodesia, will escort King Lewanika, the paramount chief of Barotseland, to England, whither he is going at the invitation of the King to be present at the Coronation.

Reuter's representative has obtained from a well-informed source some interesting details of the present situation in Barotseland, and of the African King who has been so honoured as to receive an invitation to attend the Coronation. It is not inappropriate that he should come to England, for there is no more enlightened or loyal native chief in Africa. He has placed the whole of his Empire, which is much larger than Germany, under British protection, and this is administered by the British South Africa Company. This is one of the few countries which has been handed over to the British without bloodshed. The King is a man of fine physique, and is 45 years of age, his ideas are quite English, and his pronounced loyalty has led him to do everything in his power to assist the administration. He is a curious mixture of European and native ideas. He is a pagan and does not speak English, but always dresses in European clothes. He lives in a really fine house in his capital of Lealui, and in many respects maintains the establishment on English lines. The place is built of choice native woods, but contains English furniture. A prominent feature in his dining-room, where he often entertains the officers of the administration at luncheon or dinner, which is excellent and well served in the European style, is a portrait of Queen Victoria. After discussing with the Company's officials in one of his well furnished rooms, he will probably repair to his "Kortia," or native parliament house by, where he will be greeted by his indunas, who are squatting on the ground in the usual African style. Before entering his parliament house he is saluted by his native band, composed mostly of drummers, one of whose duties it is to play near the King's bedroom through the night in order that they may lull him to sleep. Another curious habit he has is to summon all his indunas who may be within call to be in the room with him during the progress of a thunderstorm.

Lewanika possesses a great State barge, which during the dry season is kept in a kind of dock. As soon as the Zambesi is high enough this vessel is requisitioned to convey the court to a more healthy site a day's journey distant, and the King marches in State progress to his new headquarters. The barge is of immense weight, being at least thirty feet long and very wide. It is propelled by eighty rowers, most of whom are indunas, and all attired in tiger skins round the loins and lion's manes on their heads. Even the Prime Minister, who wears European clothes, has to take off these garments, and, putting on his tiger skin, take his turn at the oars. The King himself is seated under a canopy, which is surmounted by gigantic stuffed figures of elephant, or giraffes, usually manufactured by Lewanika himself of calico and cane. In the King's country there are at present about twenty British officials, mostly at the Government headquarters of Kalomo. The whole country is very rich in minerals, especially in copper in the Batoko and Bakaonde districts.

A great deal has been done by the Company in the suppression of the slave trade in the north towards the Congo State, where slave caravans coming from the west have crossed into British territory. Many of the districts being too unhealthy for European police, a force of native Barotsi has been raised. This force, which numbers 250, has now been established for two years, and has done excellent work, particularly in the suppression of slavery. The natives prove most willing and ready, and after four months' training attain a high degree of proficiency. There is in the country an elaborate postal system of native runners. All these men wear a kind of khaki uniform emblazoned with the words "B. S. A. mail." There is a regular weekly service between Lealui, Kalomo, the Victoria Falls, and Bulawayo, the runners doing on an average thirty miles a day. The King is greatly interested in the Cape to Cairo Railway, which will cross part of Barotseland.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 5th April, 1902, amounted to Rs. 16,108; being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 5,126. The total earnings from 1st January to 5th April, 1902, were Rs. 3,29,883; being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,55,573.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

FROM the Council's report, just issued, it appears that in 1901 the animals in the Regent's Park menagerie consumed 104 tons of horseflesh, a little over 8 tons of goat's flesh, 10 tons of whiting, nearly a ton of flounders, half a ton of rough fish, 1,260 pints of shrimps, and close on 10,000 fowl-heads. From the corn merchant came 153 loads of clover, 144 loads of hay, 238 loads of straw, 185 quarters of oats, 24 quarters of barley, 39 quarters of wheat, and 3 tons of oil-cake. The game-birds took, among other things, 62 quarters of maize and 7 quarters of buckwheat, while for the seed-eaters were provided 24 quarters of canary, 11 quarters of hemp, 8 quarters of rape, and 111 quarters of millet. The baker furnished 6,262 quarters loaves and 15 tons of biscuit; and from the dairy came 5,086 quarts of milk and 3,300 eggs, or nearly 100 for every day in the year. The grocer sent 266 tins of preserved milk, 4981b. of sugar, 3211b. of raisins, 1111b. of currants, 1591b. of figs, and 39 pots of Liebig. The fruiterer and others also contributed largely to the menu. The food bill of 1901 exceeded that of the previous year by £213 0s. 3d.

For some time past the male condor at the Zoo has been widowed of his mate, who departed this life at an advanced age. A new lady condor has arrived to take her place. The pair together form really one of the finest exhibits at those gardens; their large size and the perfectly white ruff, which is literally a feather boa, surrounding the neck give to this bird a very distinguished appearance. condor has also the additional distinction of being the largest of living flying birds, and, like Rome, seems to have been built almost for eternity. The condor lives for a very long time. It charms the expert ornithologist on account of the paradox that it has put on the garb of the vulture, but is not actually very nearly related to those birds of prey.

One John Wentworth, of Susquehanna County Pennsylvania, has started a crow-hatchery, and will make a business of supplying big millinery houses with crows' wings and heads. The hatchery is at present comparatively small, as, owing to the extreme shyness of the birds, Wentworth has succeeded in capturing and raising only about two hundred of them, but next season he expects to have two thousand on hand. They will be carefully protected and liberally fed. Wentworth expects to find ready sale for his crop at 50 cents for each head and 25 cents a pair for wings.

One of the speakers at a recent Pennsylvania-German banquet at Philadelphia told a story which remarkably illustrates the law abiding character of the German-American. After one of Sheridan's raids in the Civil War a representative of this race fell into the hands of a band of angry Confederates. He quietly turned to his captors and inquired: "Vat you fellows going to do mit me?" Prompt and sharp was the answer. "Hang you." "Vell," said the prisoner meekly, "vatever is de rule." Such a roar of laughter followed this unusual example of resignation to authority that the captors had no heart to execute their threat.

Harris Tweed has been scientifically tested and has come through the ordeal successfully. Professor Hunter Stewart, at the instigation of the Medical Officer on Health for Inverness, has subjected samples to such a bacteriological examination as could not fail to have searched out the most lurking and insidious of microbes, and the result has failed to discover any which could be deemed in any degree injurious to health. This, of course, is what was to be expected, and Lord Rosebery and other stalwart defenders of the tweed will now be able to sound its praises louder than ever.

It appears that by far the greater number of the Big Trees are held in private ownership usually by lumber companies. Only one grove is thoroughly secure, the Mariposa, which is owned and protected by the State of California. The rest are sure soon to be converted into lumber unless they shall become Government property. The Big Trees, pleads Mr. R. T. Fisher, are the oldest of living things, the largest and among the rarest, majestically formed and surrounded and famed besides for their geologic past As international wonder they could be scarcely rivalled. Surely these, of all trees, may fairly claim the protection of science as well as sentiment Californian Senators are asked to obtain an appropriation to make these trees public property, and we wish all success to the movement.

It is whispered in New York that the London stage is to gain another lady recruit from the ranks of American society. The lady recruit referred to is Mrs. Marshall Rawlins, formerly of Chicago, now of New York, a member of a prominent Baltimore family. She married a cousin of her own name, but marriage, says a newspaper biographer, did not prove a success in her case, and there was a divorce. Then she decided to go on the stage, and has been studying in New York with that object in view. The aspirant is described as "handsome, graceful, and accomplished," and, if the report of friends can be trusted she possesses in a large degree "the dramatic temperament. Miss Dietta Rawlins will be the professional name of the lady, who will sail, it is stated, for London next week. It is rather disappointing to learn that though Miss Rawlins is to appear in "Mice and Men" at the Lyric, it will only be in "a small part."

Humanitarians will be glad to learn that one, at least, of the Australian Governments is taking steps to stop the destruction of the white crane, or egret, for purposes of ladies' Millinery. The attention of the Victoria Minister of Public Works was recently drawn by the director of the Melbourne Zoological Gardens to the wholesale destruction of the egret. These beautiful and stately birds it was pointed out, were shot indiscriminately, in order that their might be used in ladies' hats. The director went on to say that "they are not numerous, and are only found in rivers and large swamps, and it seems a shame that they should be exterminated for such a purpose. The only way any number can be secured is to shoot them when collected in one locality for breeding, and the young in many cases are left to perish." The Minister has prepared a fortification that it is intended at the expiration of one month to issue aproclamation making it unlawful to shoot the white crane at any period of the year.

The Australian paper also contain an account of a much-travelled letter, which shows that the prowess of our postal officials in following people who have changed their address all round the world can be matched by those of our new Commonwealth and our Indian Empire. Some time a letter was posted in Victoria, address to "Mohammed Raksh, Post Office, Korum Burrah." This was forwarded to Korum-burra, Victoria, when it was found that the person to whom it was addressed had gone to India. The letter was dispatched after him, and was sent in succession to 21 different towns, without catching up to the traveller, who, in the meantime, returned to Victoria. The letter was then sent back to Victoria, and its delivery was effected at Korum-burra. A local collector has secured the multimarket envelope as a curio.

An appeal is being made to the American public to save from the axe of the lumbermah the few remaining groves of Californian Big Trees. Several of these trees are said to be 5,000 years old 300 feet high 30 feet through, and still growing. The sequoias, the family to which the Big Trees belong, flourished away back in the Miocene period. Then they covered vast area both in Europe and America, but now they are restricted to a narrow strip in California. There are ten groves of Big Trees. That in Southern Place County has only six. The ras, the Stanis, the Tuolumne, the Fresno and the Dinky groves contain a few hundred each. There are tracts of some thousands on Kings and Kaweah and Tule Rivers. Scarcely five hundred of the survivors are giants. Some of the taller trees tower above three hundred feet in height and are thirty feet through. John Muir says that, barring accidents, the Big Tree is practically immortal. It is estimated that the largest still standing were three thousand year old at the beginning of the Chrisitian era.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Ferringdon Road, London, England.

HOCKEY.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OLD BOYS vs. OXFORDSHIRE BAND BOYS.

A match between the Cathedral School Old Boys and the Oxfordshire Regimental Band Boys was played on the Cooperage yesterday evening, when the Old Boys won by three goals to one.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament begins this evening.

DISAFFECTION IN THE SOUDAN.

ITS CAUSE AND POSSIBLE ISSUE.

THE latest news from the Soudan is distinctly disquieting. The Sheikh Senussi, the most powerful religious and fanatical influence in North Centra Africa, has long been recognized as a potential danger of a far more formidable character than was even Mahommed Achmet the Dongolawi. If this man chose to preach the jehad, the whole of the great Sennussi sect, which has its ramifications from Morocco to Suakim, would rush to the green standard for one more bloody onslaught upon the Kafr, British and Frank alike, whose arms have been advancing on Lake Chad and the Valley of the Nile. That others would be dragged in his wake, from the turbulent Somali Mullah to the lately pacified Soudan tribes, invests his movements with widespread anxiety to the Egyptian Government.

It was the perception of this peril and certain contributory causes which led to the late visit of the Khedive to Khartoum, says the "Pall Mall Gazette." The main object of the tour, with its elaborate ceremonies and receptions of Sheikhs and Ulemas, was to revive a weakened allegiance and impress the Mahommedan population with the Khedive's personality as the supreme Mahommedan potentate in this part of Africa. The establishment of British influence very largely acted as a sedative to fanaticism and discontent by the substitution of justice and freedom for a long period of extortion and tyranny, followed by the bloody anarchy of the Dervish dominion; but of late there has been a regrettable revival of dissatisfaction. As this feeling has been largely occasioned by our own errors, it is worthy of serious notice, especially with the pacification of South Africa in sight, because it is the story of a country still in a state of transition from war to peace being deprived prematurely of the services of men who have acquired an expert knowledge of the peculiar social, mental, and material conditions surrounding the life of its population.

The outbreak of the South African war deprived the administration of the Soudan of a magnificent personnel. The influence of Kitchener, with his wonderful knowledge of the people, was still a power in the land, and inspired the efforts of men trained in his practical school, who brought to bear upon the reorganization of the recovered provinces a sagacity and familiarity with the vanquished people, their language and customs, which promised a long period of uninterrupted progress and reform.

But the withdrawal, upon the outbreak of the Boer War, of all but a very few of these capable administrators opened the door to men and influences whose action, while checking the progress of effective government, has given the rein to elements of discontent throughout the country. Lord Cromer and Sir R. Wingate have personally done all that was possible. The responsibility for the less fortunate state of things to-day rests with those who have been filling up billets in the country with sprigs of social influence, birds of passage and bureaucrats. These, ignorant of the deep lessons taught by the campaigns, have initiated an expensive system of red tape with a host of native clerks and officials who, worse than any Indian baboos, have acquired a power and influence unknown in the rough and-ready thoroughness of earlier days.

The new men, both military and civilians, have fallen into the habit of deputing others to see into things. And instead of settling a question in three words, when meeting, must needs send an official scrawl through all the proper channels. The consequence has been a loss of effective British control and a recrudescence of native official corruption on the old lines, the torture of natives, illicit trading by officials, extortion, and actually the possession of slaves, although many cases have escaped actual proof and punishment.

Now the Mahommedan, a man of virile and active mind, will only submit to the rule of those for whom he is able to entertain feelings of genuine respect. It is impossible for him to understand the sway of the clerk with his complicated office rule. And the dangerous result of this alienation of feeling has been that for some time the natives, instead of bringing their quarrels to the Government, have fallen again into the hands of the religious sheikhs—probably descendants of the Prophet—who have been increasing in power and influence to the encouragement of secret religious sects and dangerous confraternities, some of which, in the Western Soudan Morocco, Algiers, and Tripoli, number thousands, and even millions, of followers.

These sects, which thrive upon native discontent and unrest, teach asceticism, mysticism, and fanaticism, as well as the duty of every Mussulman to fight for his faith against the Christian or unbeliever. Despite inter-tribal disputes, there is no class antagonism, as in India, or racial hatred between black and brown man in the Soudan to destroy sympathy and united action. The population is, undoubtedly, much larger than has been represented in official returns, and if the demand arises we may be quite sure that arms will pour in through Abyssinia, Algiers, the Congo, and Arabia. The police force available in the Soudan at the present moment is barely trustworthy or strong enough to collect taxes, suppress crime, and prevent open slave dealing; while the troops cannot be regarded as unstrustworthy under certain conditions, as was evidenced by an attack made upon British officers at Khartoum not so very long ago.

The gathering storm of which the Sheikh Sennussi, is the centre, is a serious menace to French interests in North Africa as well as to our own. We have already had to suppress two small outbreaks within the last few months, and recently letters from the Sheikh Sennussi to the new Sultan of Darfur were intersepted deliberately inciting the latter to adopt a hostile attitude towards the Anglo-Egyptian Government.

The British troops at Cairo are being held in readiness to proceed to the Soudan, and if we do not wish to find ourselves involved in a second Soudan campaign at the close of the Boer war it will be well for us to show unmistakable ability to deal vigorously with such an eventuality. Above all, what is again threatening in North Africa should offer a serious warning against any weakness or want of thoroughness on our part in the southern portion of the continent.

TUBERCULOSIS.

PROFESSOR BEHRING'S WORK.

THE Berlin "Lokalanzeiger" publishes on April 30 some details from Professor Behring's work on tuberculosis, which is the result of six years' research. The book itself will be issued in a few days. The Professor maintains that the bacilli taken from tuberculous people and murrain cattle are of the same species. The morphological and biological differences in their appearance, size, and virulence may be explained by the difference in the adaptability of the tuberculosis bacilli to the vital conditions of the respective organisms. The similarity of the tuberculosis bacilli in man and in cattle is proved by the chemical and physiological similarity in the nature of the specific poison of each. It is further shown by the immunity obtained in cattle against cattle tuberculosis by means of previous inoculation with bacilli obtained from human beings. Professor Behring asserts that he has successfully rendered young cattle immune against virulent tuberculosis bacilli by means of previous inoculation with living tuberculosis bacilli of inferior virulence, and thinks that this treatment will prove of inestimable value in combating the disease.

REVOLT IN SAN DOMINGO.

A NEW YORK, despatch dated April 30, says:—A telegram from Cap Haytien states that the Dominican revolutionists are in the vicinity of the cities of Cotui and Santo Domingo, which it is reported they contemplate attacking to-morrow. The whole of the Cibao region, except Puerto Plata, is in the hands of the insurgents. Another rising has broken out in the South, and the position of the Government appears to be very critical. The inland telegraph wires have been cut by the Revolutionists.

Vice-President Horatio Vasquez is heading the insurrection. General Navarro, who was sent to reinforce the Government troops at Guayuban, joined the insurgents, and marched to Monte Christi, whereupon Governor Garcia abandoned that town and retired with his troops to Puerto Plata. A rebellion has also broken out at Sanchez, on the Bay of Samana. A battle was fought yesterday at Sosua.

It is very generally understood that Mr. Lecky will be raised to the Peerage on the occasion of the Coronation, and that, however that may be, the close of his career in the House of Commons is imminent. Mr. James Campbell, K. C., the Irish Solicitor-General, has been already announced as the official Tory candidate for Mr. Lecky's seat for Dublin University. In the event of his election, Dublin University, as a Parliamentary constituency will beat the record in being the only constituency in the whole history for Parliament for which two Solicitor-Generals have sat simultaneously—one the Solicitor-General for England, Sir E. Carson, and the other the Solicitor-General for Ireland.

THE French Minister at Bangkok is supposed to be "in the running" for the Governor-Generalship of Indo-China. M. Klubouski is said to have an intimate knowledge of Indo-Chinese problems. M. Pichon, the minister at Pekin, is also mentioned as a likely successor to M. Doumer.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DATE-PALMS

A SPRINGTIDE EPISODE OF THE MIDDLE EAST.

IN the great date-palm paradise of the Middle East there are two seasons of the year when the land is specially attractive. These coincide with the two equinoxes. Vernal pride and autumnal glory make northeastern Arabia and the adjacent plains round the lower reaches of the Jezirah unspeakably picturesque. The earth possesses nothing elsewhere corresponding to the scenes furnished by the myriads of date-palms in those regions, first in the blossoming period of spring, and, a few months later, in the ripening of the gorgeous clusters of fruit.

The Jezirah is an altogether unique district. It begins where Mesopotamia ends—that is to say, south and east of the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, 500 miles below Bagdad, on the Tigris, reckoning by the winding course of the stream. The river, formed by the two mighty tributaries, is called the Shatt el Arab. It runs through the world's most marvellous fruit orchard for 150 miles, past Bassorah on the western bank, falling into the head of the Persian Gulf 50 miles north of the now politically famous port of Koweit. That grand fruit orchard consists entirely of magnificent date-palms.

The fertility of this territory baffles even the taxing assiduity of the Turk. In the old days before Egypt became a British sphere of influence every palm-tree that grew on the banks of the Nile was carefully registered and taxed. That is still the Ottoman method of levying imposts, but the system utterly breaks down in a vast district where the palms are absolutely countless. This finest date-plantation that the surface of the earth has to show, starts in the country of the Menefik Arabs, a splendid trib

PURELY PERSONAL.

The young King of Spain is a promising youth, though he has suffered throughout his childhood from the delicacy he inherits from his father, who died, it will be remembered, while still in the very bloom and zenith of his youth. He has been taught most carefully, and, like nearly all the Royalties, is an excellent linguist. He speaks fluently four languages: Spanish, of course; English, German and French; has a fair knowledge of the classics; and is said to be intimately acquainted with the history of his own country throughout all its vicissitudes. It seems but the other day that he was brought in on a silver tray to the Ministers and the other high dignitaries, who were waiting in the ante-chamber in the agonised anxiety to know whether the widowed mother was to bring forth another baby girl in addition to the two already born from the King's first marriage, or was to give Spain security and peace and freedom from threatened civil war by presenting the nation with a male heir. But it is seventeen years since that hour; and Royalties mature young.

As I have been writing about one King, I may as well add something about another. One of the curious and significant things about Royalty is that it is quite up-to-date. The old order which began in the middle of the nineteenth century, and which in itself was something of a survial of the eighteenth century, deemed Royalty to be something that required vast expenditure, huge courts, a multitudinous army of courtiers, officials, grandees, all sorts and conditions of useless mouths about a Palace. One of the very first things our King had to do was to reduce an establishment which his mother, inheriting traditions from the ante-railway and ante-commercial epochs, would have died rather than reduce by a servant or a salary.

And it is a sign of the times that King Edward has taken to the motor car—a very sensible thing; but, all the same, something tending to make some of his ancestors almost turn in their graves. In the early half of the nineteenth century even it was held that Royalty should always go about in a coach and four. Greville, in his memoirs, has a shudder which is historic when he learns that the bluff sailor, William IV., who hated unnecessary ceremony, had stopped at a door in St. James's Street in a hackney cab. What he would say to the King's motor car beggars imagination.

The young King of Italy has followed the example of his Royal cousin of Great Britain. Not satisfied with cutting down his own Civil List, he has gone carefully through the accounts of his Palace at the Quirinal, and at once begun sweeping reductions. The stables have been cleared of a whole host of grooms and stable boys and all the rest, and eighty horses were sold, as useless to a monarch who uses a motor car.

Then the King took in hand the accounts of the kitchen—that favourite ground for plunder; and he managed to bring down the price of the meals of the 430 persons who inhabit the Palace to about half a crown a head—a sufficiently modest allowance. Even that awful potentate, the chef, had his salary docked. Indignant, that distinguished gentleman went to the Queen to complain; but she only laughed, and she added insult to injury when she added the observation: "Why should you be discontented? You have a bigger salary than they give in Montenegro, my country, to the Minister for War!" It is not said whether the chef was more indignant at the rejection of his request for the old salary or the odiousness of the comparison.

My readers are familiar with the wonderful history of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, who starting life as a poor paper boy in Scotland, emigrated to Canada, amassed a great fortune and in due course became a most important factor in political life. When his term of office as Lord Rector of Aberdeen University expired the other week, at the farewel dinner one of the students asked him if he would have a "sheaf" of bread or a slice of toast. Lord Strathcona, appreciating the humour of the occasion, replied that when he was a boy in Scotland he used to consider a "bap," a luxury, and would just have one now. A "bap," by the way, is the familiar Scotch term for a roll or scone.

Mrs. Sam Lewis has returned to London after a prolonged tour in Russia, Turkey and the East of Europe generally. She had a pretty adventure in Constantinople—the prettier because it was unexpected. Mrs. Lewis, as every body knows, is one of the kindest-hearted of women; and spends at least half her immense income in charity, and she was struck with the frightful poverty which she saw in the Turkish capital. She could not feel at rest till she had done something to relieve it; and she sought out the various charitable and religious organisations—Protestant, Catholic and finally the Mussulman—in order to give them something to distribute among their co-religionists. She did all this, as she thought, quietly, and certainly without fuss; and going away, forgot all about it in her absorption in the proverty of some other city. But the story had got noised about Constantinople; finally reached the ears of the Sultan—as everything that happens in his metropolis does, sooner or later—and one fine day Mrs. Lewis received a letter, heavily sealed and with all kinds of hieroglyphics upon it, and when she opened it she found that the Sultan had conferred on her an Order in recognition of her generosity to his people.

When Mr. Marshall Hall (writes my Southport correspondent) delivered his annual address to his constituents here, he mentioned that it was the only occasion he had ever appeared on a political platform before his supporters without a buttonhole. This was the reason. A Mrs. Davies, a florist of the town, had always given him a flower to wear when he paid his visits. Death has now put an end to that pretty custom, and Mr. Hall spoke in terms of affectionate regard of the lady who had so long continued it. Lord Curzon, Mr. Hall's predecessor in the representation of Southport, was also the recipient of similar little favours from Mrs. Davies. Mr. Marshal Hall has not been so well of late and his voice has caused him considerable trouble.

A brilliant Irishman, and one of the ablest and most eloquent advocates who have practised at the English Bar for many years, has been lost to us by the death of Mr. Gerald Geoghegan, who was found dead in his chair at his chambers in the Temple last week. For many years no important criminal trial in London was complete without him, and he was nearly always "for the defence." It is an axiom that few barristers who devote themselves exclusively to criminal practice ever win the highest prizes of their profession. The present Lord Chancellor—formerly so well known as Sir Hardinge Giffard—and Sir Edward Clarke certainly first made their mark in criminal trials, but they are only the exceptions which prove the rule. Geoghegan had a great natural aptitude for the branch of the profession to which he devoted himself for nearly twenty-five years. He had a genius for advocacy, and whether in cases celebres at nisi prius or criminal trials he might, if he had laid himself out for it, have attained a position akin to that of a Charles Russell or an Edward Clarke. But he had no love for the technicalities of the law and legal procedure such as barristers immersed in nisi prius work have to be conversant within Chambers. The "white Book" and "Bullen and Ieeke" were volumes which had no charm for him. The study of mankind was his forte. He was essentially a man of the world in its best sense, and in the study of the frailties and follies of his fellow creatures he delighted. He once spoke of "the charm, the romance the ingenuity of the delicate art of defending prisoners," and he certainly raised the defence of accused persons to the level of a fine art.

Gerald Geoghegan was born at Ennis in the year 1852, the third son of Arthur Geoghegan, collector of revenue at Somerset House. After schooling at Foyle College, Londonderry, and Portara Royal School, Inniskillen, he went to Trinity College, Dublin, and there took his B. A. degree. This was in 1873. He then entered for the Irish Bar at the King's Inns, and was called in 1876. But he entered also for the English Bar, at the Middle Temple, and was called in 1877. Once in London he decided to settle here. He spent his days in the back rows of the old Law Courts at Westminster, and his evenings in cultivating the art of public speaking at the Hardwicke Debating Society, at the Temple Discussion Forum, in Fleet Street, and the Cogers' Hall it. Salisbury Court. He soon found that his province lay in the criminal courts rather than in those of civil jurisprudence, and he began attending the Central Criminal Court and the old Middlesex Sessions, presided over for so many years by Sir Peter Edlin. He "devilled" industriously for the late Mr. Warner Sleigh, Mr. E. T. Besley, Mr. Montagu Williams, and Mr. Sims. From time to time he got dock defences and soon showed these qualities of powerful and intrepid advocacy which gradually brought him to the front as a defender of prisoners.

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"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with the invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH J. POETZ.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS--AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES!

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Labor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens, from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

[Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj.-Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj.-Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops

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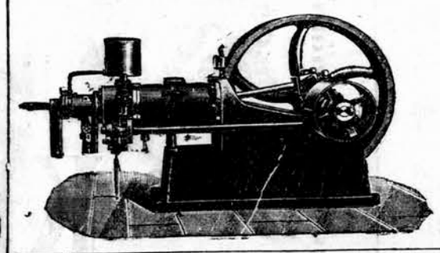

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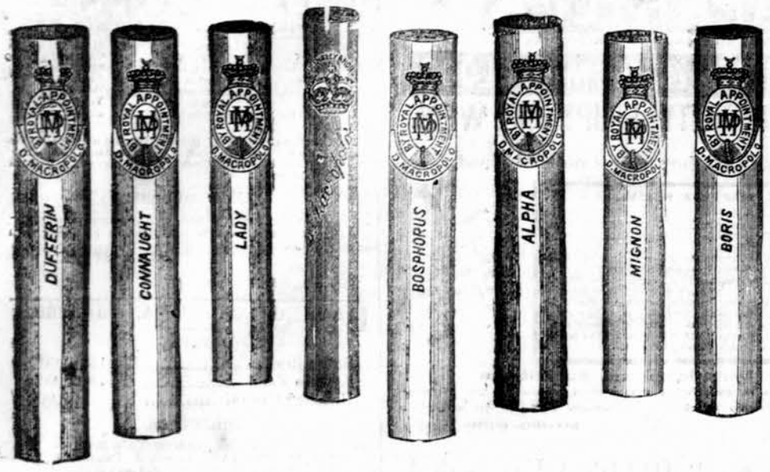

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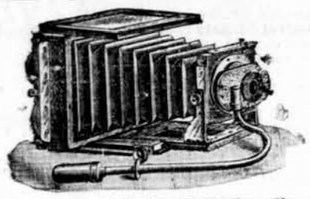

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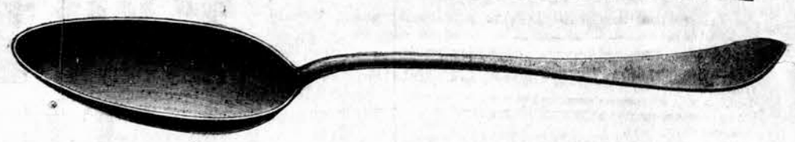

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Dessert Forks	,,	37	0	33	12
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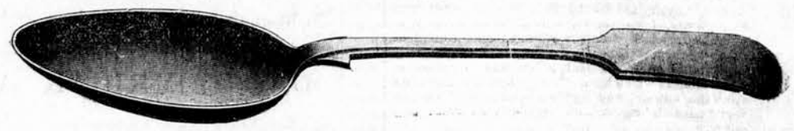

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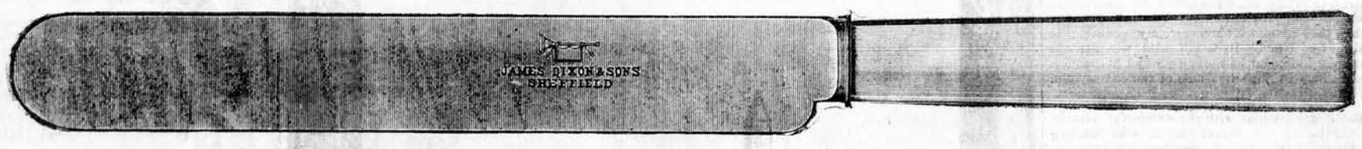

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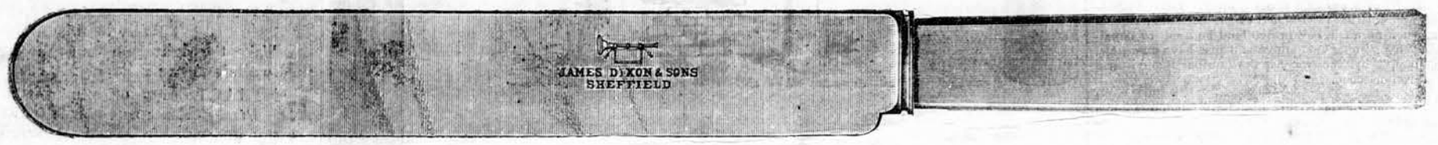

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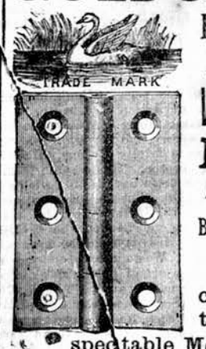

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